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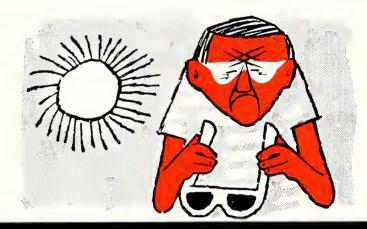
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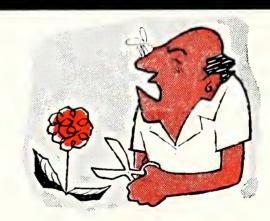
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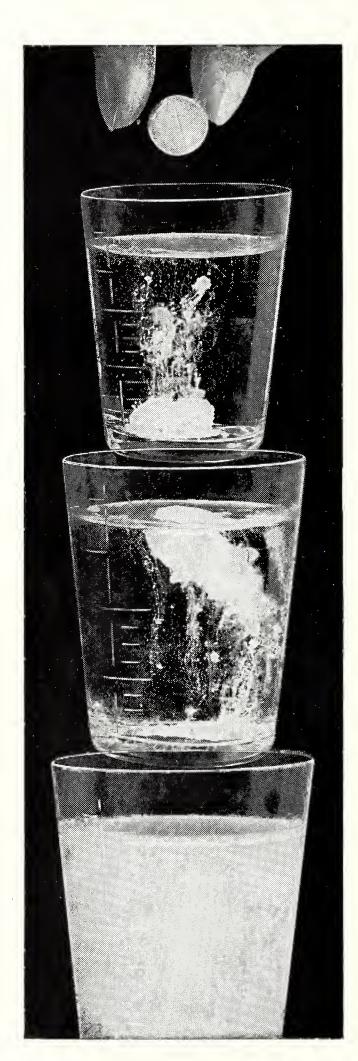
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 177

April 21, 1962

No. 4288

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Volume 177

APRIL 21, 1962

No. 4288

The Qualifying Examination

REVISION OF SUBJECTS RECOMMENDED

AN early revision of the present division of subjects in the Pharmaceutical Chemist Qualifying examination (new regulations) is recommended by Professor A. Wilson (Privy Council visitor to the examinations) in his report on the examinations in England and Wales.

Professor Wilson found in candidates a lack of sufficient evidence of correlation between the different subjects of study. "Much of this difficulty," he wrote, "arises from the piece-meal system of teaching which is necessary to meet the present system of examina-tions." Professor Wilson suggests that revision would resolve the problems and would help towards a better understanding and integration of the composite body of information contained in the syllabus. The professor reports he was satisfied that there was good agreement between examiners in their assessment of candidates' written work, except in the subject of physiology, where there were sometimes substantial differences in the marks allocated by different examiners. He suggested that the difficulty might be resolved by the introduction of an agreed scheme of marking for examiners. Professor Sir Derek Dunlop, in his report on the examinations held in Scotland, regretted that the examination in physiology was now confined to a writ-ten paper. The practical and oral tests had always seemed to him to be a satisfactory feature of the examination. Professor Dunlop reported that he could not help feeling that it was undesirable for candidates to be allowed to take with them laboratory note books or works of reference into the examination in aseptic technique. He stated "This does not involve a great strain upon the memory, yet candidates often come to the test armed with half-adozen volumes which they spread over their desks, thereby multiplying the chances of introducing infection into their techniques.

Sterilisation of Syringes

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL REPORT

A RECOMMENDATION that a fresh sterile syringe as well as a fresh needle should be used for each patient, not only for intravenous but for all other injections, is made by the working party on sterilisation of syringes in Medical Research Council Memorandum No. 41. "The Sterilisation, Use and Care of Syringes" (H.M. Stationery Office, price

3s.). The report is a revision of the Medical Research Council's War Memorandum issued under the same title in 1945. The working party has introduced its new recommendation because of evidence that all types of injections, not merely intravenous ones, involve risk of infection, the chief risk being the transmission of hepatitis virus. Sterilisation by dry heat is recommended as the most satisfactory method, though it is made clear that sterilisation by steam under pressure can be effective provided that certain precautions are obscrved. The working party stresses that there are serious practical objections to the use of boiling water for disinfection and that the method should not be used if better techniques are available. As many syringe users do not have facilities for using the recommended methods, however, the report gives detailed instructions for minimising the disadvantages of disinfection by boiling. Disinfection by means of alcohol is again strongly discouraged, except for the diabetic patient who administers his own insulin. The hot-oil method of disinfection is again shown to be unreliable. The handbook also gives detailed advice on the cleaning and general care of both syringes and needles and on the prevention of contamination after

they have been sterilised, and the working party concludes that a central syringe service offers the highest degree of safety. In an appendix, methods of testing and controlling sterilisation procedures and apparatus are discussed, and the use of chemical indicators and electronic recording devices is described. A second appendix summarises cases of syringe-transmitted infection.

Statutory Committee

A NUMBER OF CASES TO CONSIDER

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society is meeting at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1. at 10 a.m. on May 3 to:—

1. Consider information and evidence from which it appears that a member of the Society has been convicted of an offence under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

2. Consider information and evidence

2. Consider information and evidence from which it appears that a member of the Society has been convicted of an offence under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

3. Consider information and evidence from which it appears that a person applying for restoration to the Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists has been convicted of offences under the Larceny Act, 1916.

4. Consider information and evidence from which it appears that a member of the Society has been convicted of offences under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

5. Resume an inquiry adjourned from February 1, 1961, concerning the conviction of a member of the Society for offences under the Forgery Act, 1913.

6. Consider information and evidence from which it appears that a member of the Society has been convicted under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.



GLASWEGIANS GREENFORD: Pharstudents from macy the Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow, pictured recently at the Greenford, Middlesex, headquarters of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd. The visitors toured the factory and saw something of the work in the pharmacy research unit, tablet department, and sterile filling, pharmaccutical packing, Farex manufacturing food - packing departments. They also saw the film "The Griseo-

Chemical Buyers to Meet

DISCUSSIONS ON PURCHASING PROBLEMS

THE first specialist industrial section meeting to be arranged as an integral part of the activities of the Purchasing Officers Association is to be held for chemical buyers at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2, on May 17. Mr. K. A. Henderson (transport manager, Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd.), will lead a discussion on the problems of transportation in the chemical industry and Mr. A. S. Colston (chief purchasing agent, Kodak, Ltd.), will discuss chemical problems concerned with bulk, corrosion and storage, Mr. Charles Huebner (purchasing manager, British Oxygen Co., Ltd.), will deal with buying chemicals in Europe, and Mr. L. J. Donnithorne (manager, buying division, Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), will speak on buying chemicals and raw materials.

"New Thinking"

CHANNELS OPEN FOR PROGRESS

SIX fields in which industry must make progress by 1967 were put forward by the recently appointed director of the Industrial Welfare Society (Mr. John Garnett), at the Society's "New Think-ing" luncheon in London on in London on the contract of the contract o 29. They were: Improved conditions of employment, the training of all industrial leaders, the improvement of communication (between management and the shop floor), the achievement of an industrial charter, the development of a feeling of a common aim and some identity of purpose, and the recruitment and encouragement of finer men. "Those may seem high sounding phrases," he said, but a few groups in industry had already taken practical steps towards that goal. He believed many employed at below managerial level were only working at 60-70 per cent, capacity at present. On security of employment, he said, it was quite wrong for a man with many years' experience behind him to be employed on a day or weekly basis whilst his daughter working in the office was on a monthly contract. Full employment had played no small part in causing employers to provide amenities. "improved communication," Mr. Garnett said it was vital that each person should understand the why and wherefore of his job and of his treatment. He did not think universities and schools realised the "worthwhileness and excitement of undertaking the problems of management in industry.

N.P.U. Shop Project

SIXTEEN FIRMS TAKE PART

SIXTEEN shopfitters have submitted schemes and specifications for the National Pharmacy Modernisation Project of the National Pharmaceutical Union

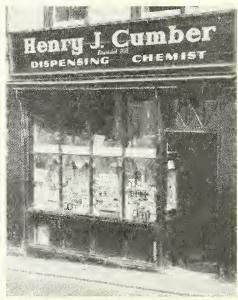
L. H. Baker & Son, Ltd., 96 Markham Road, Chesterfield; Cheltenham Shopfitting Co., Ltd., Station Works, Cheltenham; John Curtis & Son, Ltd., York Road, Leeds, 9; Goodwin Storefitters, Ltd., Rochford Road, Southend; Griffiths & Jones, 20 Church Road, Tranmere, Bir-

kenhead; S. Hillson, Ltd., 30 Walthamstow Avenue, London, E.4; Holmes (Norwich), Ltd., Castle Hill, Norwich; Hopsons, 5 Wilford Street, Nottingham; Stanley Jones & Co., Ltd., Paragon Works, Uxbridge Road, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.12; William Mason & Son, Ltd., Gelderd Road, Leeds, 12; William Mitchell, 130 Holywood Road, Strandtown, Belfast; Myers of Old Street, Unisec House, 141 Old Street, London, E.C.1; O. Peterson, Ltd., 51 Stamford Hill, London, N.16; Supreme Shopfitters, Ltd., 75A East Road, London, E.15; R. W. Wates & Sons, Ltd., 83 Norwood High Street, London, S.E.27; James White (Shopfitters), Ltd., Team Valley Trading Estate, Gateshead, 11.

A Pharmacy Closes

UNDER ONE FAMILY FOR 144 YEARS

AN old-established Guernsey pharmacy has closed after being in one family for 144 years. It is that of Henry J. Cumber, 3 Pollet Street, St. Peter Port, the present proprietor of which (Mr. Harry Cumber) has retired. The pharmacy was established in 1818 by Mr.



Harry Cumber's great-grandfather (Mr. H. Cumber), who went over from England to Guernsey. He was succeeded by his son (Mr. Harry J. Cumber), who had five sons, all chemists, four with businesses in Guernsey and one with a pharmacy in Bournemouth. Mr. Harry Cumber took over from his father in 1912, and never closed the doors of the pharmacy even through the five years of German occupation. It was probably the only business in St. Peter Port without a telephone.

New British Standards

BORON COMPOUNDS AND TURPENTINE

TWO new British Standards have been published recently. "British Standard Specification for Boric acid and boric oxide" (B.S. 3476:1962), specifies requirements for technical grades of boric acid and boric oxide. For both compounds requirements are laid down for purity and odour. The standard also contains a clause relating to acidity of boric acid. Two appendices describe methods of test, "Revised British Standard Specification for Turpentine for paints" (B.S. 244 and 290:

1962), lays down requirements for three types of turpentine—gum spirit, wood and sulphate. Requirements given are specific gravity, refractive index, distillation, non-volatile residue, residue after polymerization, flash-point, and (for sulphate turpentine) sulphur. The appropriate methods of test are given in appendices. Copies of the standards may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Sales Branch, 2 Park Street, London, W.1 (price 3s. and 4s. each, respectively).

£500 Research Grant

AGNES BORROWMAN TRUST'S OFFER

THE trustees of the late Miss Agnes Borrowman, M.P.S., who left by her will a fund to be used for the furtherance of pharmaceutical education and research, invite applications from pharmacists or graduates in pharmacy for an award under the trust deed. The award is offered for full-time research in a school of pharmacy in Great Britain on a subject of the scholar's choice. Its value is £500 a year, from which the holder is expected to pay the school's The grant will normally be tenable for two years on annual appointment. A holder who, for exceptional reasons, is unable to complete the research programme during that period may later apply for an extension of up to one year. Further details of the award may be obtained from the head of a school of pharmacy, or from The Trustees, The Agnes Borrowman Trust, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1 (applications not later than May 31).

Cosmetic Chemists

ASPECTS OF CENTRIFUGATION

RECENTLY, at a scientific meeting of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Dr. A. J. Hayter lectured on modern methods on centrifugal separation and classification. Dr. Hayter considered separately the mechanisms of centrifugal sedimentation and centrifugal filtration and in particular developed a mathematical analysis of centrifugal sedimentation applicable to both liquid/solid systems and liquid/liquid emulsions. The mathematical analysis included a discussion of the sigma concept, which enables centrifuges to be scaled up from small-scale laboratory tests, He went on to describe the various centrifuges and their applications.

"Urgent" Prescriptions

ENDORSEMENT SUGGESTION REJECTED

THE management committee of the Executive Councils Association (England) received a letter from the Soke of Peterborough Executive Council on March 2 asking the Association to consider the suggestion that, when EC10 forms are endorsed "urgent," both pharmacists and pricing bureaux would find it convenient for the endorsement to be inserted at a specific place at the top of the pricing column. The Committee's decision was that, in view of recent amendments to EC10 forms, "it would be undesirable to make special provision on the form for any additional purposes."

IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

Statutory Committee

TWO FORTHCOMING INQUIRIES

THE Statutory Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland is holding inquiries at 73 University Street, Belfast 7, on May 9, into (1) the case of a registered pharmaceutical chemist who was convicted for selling a Fourth Schedule poison otherwise than on the prescription of a medical practitioner, and against whom an allegation of misconduct has been made in that he aided and abetted the sale of other poisons included in the Fourth Schedule otherwise than on the pre-scription of a medical practitioner; and (2) the case of a body corporate, a member of whose board was convicted for selling Fourth Schedule poison otherwise than on the prescription of a medical practitioner and against whom an allegation is made that a member of the board had been guilty of misconduct in aiding and abetting the body corporate in the illegal sale of other Fourth Schedule poisons.

IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

The second of five informal dances organised by the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association is to be held in Dublin, on May 8.

PROFESSOR Eva M. Philbin is to deliver a lecture on "Stereochemistry and Conformational Analysis" at the College of Pharmacy, Shrewsbury Road, Dublin, at 8 p.m. on May 3. The lecture is under the auspices of the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

NEWS IN BRIEF

THE following officers of the National Association of Women Pharmacists have been appointed for the coming year:—President, Mrs. R. Quintrell; Vice-president, Mrs. D. Skilling; Secretary, Mrs. I. M. Z. Elliott; Treasurer, Miss O. W. Scarlett; Registrar, Miss M. E. Wood.

THE April issue of "Hospital Abstracts" (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s.) reviews some future developments in hospital pharmacy, including the provision of an improved system of control for narcotics and barbiturates, "adequate pharmacy coverage in a twenty-five-bed hospital," and a new pharmaceutical department at Stobhill General Hospital, Glasgow.

Following representations from trade associations functioning in the confectionery, chocolate biscuit, ice-cream and soft drinks industries about the administrative and accounting difficulties which they face on the imposition of purchase tax on their products, the Treasury announced on April 16 that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided to postpone the operative date of the charge from May 1 to May 8.

LOCAL OFFICERS

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Hendon and Edgware Branch.—Secretary, Mr. L. Learner, 22 Hampstead Gardens, Golders Green, London, N.W.11.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

Doctor-pharmacist relationship

The publication (p. 402), following the April meeting of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, of a proposed addition to the Statement upon matters of Professional Conduct, has been well timed, for it gives opportunity for consideration by members before the Society's annual meeting on May 16, though it may be felt that still more advantage would have accrued by announcing the details a month earlier, so that branches could have had a look at them in the course of their own annual meetings. There is likely to be a fair measure of agreement on the principles involved, though their application may not be without difficulty. One or two minor alterations in the wording would help to clarify the intention, but I have no doubt that such minor details will have been spotted by those who attend the meeting. (In paragraph (c), the insertion of the word "as," before "for example," would, I think, be an improvement. The last sentence seems to me to be vague, and its meaning might be clarified if it read: "It cannot be too strongly emphasised that only in the most exceptional circumstances would the Council feel there was no ground for raising objection.") The important thing is that there is evidence of a growing desire to widen the scope of the code of ethics, and that is likely eto meet with general approval.

Diplomas in pharmaceutical technology

The only satisfaction likely to be derived by the proposers of the resolution on the recognition of diplomas in pharmaceutical technology is that the resolution has been noted. No recognition has been accorded to the demand of the Branch Representatives in support of the resolution that no final recognition of such diplomas should be granted by the Council until an opportunity had been given for full discussion of the subject at Branch level. It appears that the present position has been stated in the Pharmaceutical Society's evidence to the Committee on Higher Education, an extract of which has been given in answer to the resolution. (In view of that extract, it seems only right that the Council is now to publish the whole of the evidence submitted to that body.) It seems that, when a decision was taken to establish such diplomas, the Society "examined the situation so far as pharmacy was concerned, but was not satisfied that there was sufficient demand to justify support for a diploma in pharmaceutical technology," and thought there might be a constitutional difficulty in recognising such a diploma for admission to the register. I have no recollection of that having been published, but I note that one of the candidates for the forthcoming Council election—Mr. J. B. Grosset —is keenly aware (p. 397) of the need for a watchful sentry on the gate leading to registration. This is vitally important.

Relations with branches

Several resolutions passed by the meeting of Branch Representatives in May 1961 expressed concern over the fate of such resolutions in their journey through the machinery of the Council. In effect, the resolutions indicated that there appeared to be a lack of co-ordination between the members and their elected representatives—a situation which was the cause of such concern to Mr. Harry Steinman that he presented an admirable paper on the subject to a meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference a year or two ago. If the precepts put forward on that occasion had been acted upon, there would be less unrest among members. The Council in its reply to the resolutions in question, recognises that there is room for improvement in the relations between members and Council, and proposes (p. 400) that the problem shall be discussed at the October meeting of branch secretaries. That would ensure that the whole question could go back to the branches for discussion, and from such a beginning a full meeting of Branch Representatives might come to hammer out a scheme that would result in improved relations. If Mr. Steinman is not to be present at the Branch Secretaries' meeting, copies of his address should be circulated in advance.

Candidates for Election to the Council

(Concluded from The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, April 14, p. 397)

BURR, MARY AGNES

QUALIFIED in 1929. A proprietor pharmacist in Nottingham. An outgoing Council member and the vice-president of the Society. A past-chairman of the Nottingham Branch of the Society and a past-president, National Association of Women Pharmacists (formerly chairman of its Nottingham Branch). A member of the advisory committee for pharmaceutical education, University of Nottingham, and representative on the Court of the University. A commandant in the British Red Cross Society.

POLICY: I seek re-election to the Society's Council, and state in all sincerity that I am prepared to continue to carry out my duties wholeheartedly and to the utmost of my capability. I view all plans for pharmaceutical reform and progress from the stand-point of a pharmacist engaged in the general practice of pharmacy. I am well aware of the difficulties encountered in the day-to-day running of a pharmacy. During my term of office as a member of Council I have been afforded the opportunity to visit several branches of the Society throughout the country, and have been impressed not only by the tremendous amount of hard work put in by the officers of the branches but also by their enthusiasm and realistic approach to current pharmaceutical affairs. I share their earnest desire to increase the attendance at branch meetings and am confident that can be achieved. I am prepared to support all suitable projects to further that end. I have taken part in several careers' conferences, and have addressed schools on "Pharmacy as a Career." The recent reforms in our educational requirements have raised the status of pharmacy, and earned the support and goodwill of the teaching profession, an extremely important factor in my view in the recruitment of new entrants. I firmly believe that if we are to advance professionally we require a direct, businesslike and realistic approach to presentday problems. In my opinion progress in pharmacy will depend on the entire membership's support, serious consideration and approval of all proposals submitted. I would sum up my policy statement by putting an emphasis on YOU — Youth, Organisation, Unity.

FISHER, THOMAS WILFRED

EDUCATED at Cowley Grammar School, St. Helens, Lancs. Apprenticed with G. G. Hemingway, Prescot, Lancs. Qualified 1927 from Bloomsbury Square after studying at the Liverpool School of Pharmacy. Following a period of qualified relief in Lancashire and Cheshire, became night manager of twenty-four-hour Liverpool service of Boots, Ltd. Moved from Liverpool to Hull in 1933 and transferred to Leeds in 1938 to take over management of Messrs. Boots' day-and-night services there, followed by a short period in Lincoln 1955-56, Has been manager of the Wakefield, Yorks, branch of the

company since 1956. Treasurer and a past-chairman, Leeds Branch of the Society. A member, Wakefield Pharmaceutical and hours-of-service committees. Secretary, Wakefield Professional Services Liaison Committee. A pasttreasurer (for nine years), Leeds Pharmaceutical Committee, and a pastmember of the pharmaceutical advisory committee to Leeds College of Tech-Acting secretary, Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, for six months in 1955. A foundermember and a past-chairman of T4 and T33 in Messrs. Boots' pharmacists' association. Aged fifty-six. Married, with one daughter.

POLICY: The three main groups of practising pharmacists have been brought closer together by the constitution of the Pharmaceutical Committees. Representation of employee pharmacists should be encouraged by Council. as unity is the overriding need today. Council could have affirmed this after the recent vacancy by co-option of an employee, so allowing the nominee a recognised electoral advantage as retiring member at the forthcoming election. Educational standards are now as high as are necessary. With no control over university entrants and rapidly decreasing diploma entrants, only registration is left to the Society educationally, and we must never lose control of that. Members should be their own public relations' officers through constant contact with the public and must project themselves as professional men. Strong emphasis on section K of the Syllabus during study should send new pharmacists into retail, fully recognising the demands of professional status on conduct. Those new pharmacists will be mostly employees and they will be looking more to the Society than any other body to lead them, thereby merit-ing some representation. The statement on matters of professional conduct needs most careful consideration at Representative level and must not be adopted lightly. I believe that Council should make a direct approach to boards of multiples and bodies corporate and negotiate agreement on professional policies. That seems never to have been attempted. If elected, I will work for the unity we need so much, and to support any measure that helps raise the status of pharmacy.

HOLLAND, KENNETH

QUALIFIED in 1938, After a short period of hospital pharmacy took up a retail managerial post until 1941 after which he served for five years in the Royal Air Force. From 1946 until 1949 was a representative in Essex for Pharmaceutical Specialities (May & Baker), Ltd. A director, Macarthys, Ltd., and a past-chairman and treasurer, Romford Branch, Pharmaceutical Society.

POLICY: Due, perhaps, to varied experience in retail, hospital, manufacturing and (for the last thirteen years) in wholesale pharmacy. I am convinced that all sides of the profession have

mutual interests. This conviction has been confirmed during recent months when politicians have made first the manufacturers and then the retailers the scapegoats of their policies. Those unfair and uninformed attacks make clear that if we are not careful our incomes and status will be steadily whit-tled away. It is equally obvious that our leaders must set about the task of leading us by combating every attack on our profession and financial standards, and from the strength of a com-plete and unyielding unity. The alternative for us, to say nothing of the national health, will be complete disaster. The Council must be the spearhead of that leadership. It is uniquely placed to co-ordinate the efforts of other bodies that speak for sections of pharmacy. In recent years, unfortunately, that same Council has tended to give an impression that it is hiding determined leadership behind a wall of professional responsibility. It would appear to many of us that it is more interested in telling us what to do, than in telling us what it is doing. The almost unanimous vote of no confidence passed by the Branch Representatives' meeting in 1960 exemplified that due, undoubtedly, to frustrations engendered by an apparently cavalier handling of resolutions passed by the previous year's meeting. Maybe the somewhat tardy appointment of a public relations officer will help to rectify matters. The status and remuneration of all pharmacists is based on: (i) The good opinion of the public, particularly of those in positions of influence and authority. Hence the importance of public relations (ii) portance of public relations. (ii) sound educational policy. That by itself is not enough if the right type of entrant is not attracted. We are in heavy competition with other professions and I do not think that enough is being done to bring sufficient of them into pharmacy. In any case insufficient places are available in the colleges to accommodate would-be entrants. (iii) The avoidance of dilution by the admission to a second register of so-called assistants in pharmacy. There is no room for a second-rate qualification in our profession and any attempt along those lines, especially in the present political climate, could end disastrously. (iv) A "closing of ranks" by the establishment of an organisation such as the suggested British Association of Pharmacists which would co-ordinate the efforts of the National Pharmaceutical Union, the Guild and the Association of Pharmaceutical Employees for the interests of all members. I am proud to call myself a pharmacist, and if I am elected I shall do my best to instil a similar pride into some of our more modest members and to work unremittingly for a greater public understanding and respect for our calling.

HUDSON, DONALD WILLIAM

QUALIFIED in 1919. A proprietor pharmacist at Hove, Sussex. A member of Council 1949-61. President, 1957 and



Miss M. A. Burr



Mr. T. W. Fisher



Mr. K. Holland



Mr. D. W. Hudson



Mr. G. Lowther



Mr. A. G. M. Madge



Mr. H. Neville



Mr. C. H. P. Robinson



Mr. H. Steinman



Mr. C. E. Turner

A former chairman, General Practice of Pharmacy, Establishment and Organisation and Public Services Committees. A past-chairman, Brighton and Hove Branch, and Brighton and Hove Association of Pharmacy. Chairman of the local Committee, British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1948, chairman, organising committee for six-1948. teenth Assembly of the International Pharmaceutical Federation, London, 1955. A past-chairman, British section, Franco-British Pharmaceutical Commission, and chairman of the Congress, 1951 and 1953. A member of the British Pharmacopæia Commission, Codex Revision Committee, Joint Formulary Committee, Poisons Board, Standing Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee, National Health Service Tribunal for England and Wales, and Council of the school of pharmacy, University of

POLICY: British pharmacy has entered one of the most critical periods of its history. It has the opportunity of going forward towards full professional status or it can step back to a position when it will be little different from a trade. The choice is with the members. They should insist on the Council of the Society taking vigorous and immediate steps to formulate a long-term policy which can be implemented in progressive stages. The General Practice of Pharmacy report provides a start, but concurrently with it there should be an examination of the way in which the Society can exert a greater interest in and control over the actual conditions under which pharmacy is practiced. Let me be more explicit: the recent imposition of reduced terms of remuneration for the maintenance of a national pharmaceutical service—of which the actual dispensing of prescriptions is only a part — will damage gravely the economic stability of the pharmacist and will affect his ability to maintain his present service, let alone improve it. No wonder there is a decline in the number of entrants to the profession. The Society should share with other organisations direct responsibility for determining and negotiating the terms and conditions under which its members provide their service. I earnestly hold these views and should I be returned I shall endeavour to establish them. Every member should record his vote in this, most vital, election.

KNOWLES, GEOFFREY STAFFORD

A PROPRIETOR pharmacist aged forty-two. Educated at King's School, Chester. Qualified 1942 from Liverpool School of Pharmacy. After qualifying served as officer in Royal Navy. On returning to civilian life spent three years managing pharmacies in Midlands before opening a new business in Ellesmere Port, Ches. After ten years moved to Hoylake, where he took over two businesses. A past-secretary and chairman, Chester Branch of Pharmaceutical Society and a past-secretary, Chester Branch, National Pharmaceutical Union, Has served for twelve years on Cheshire Pharmaceutical Committee, on various committees of the Cheshire Executive Council, and on Ellesmere Port Hospital Committee, Until retiring, by age rule, two years ago, was a prominent member of the Round Table movement, serving on its national council and international relations committee.

POLICY: As many rank and file pharmacists view with no small concern their apparent detachment from the actions of the Society, I would like to see a much closer contact of our headquarters with the branches in the form of increased monetary facilities, more direct information, and responsibility delegated to Council members to be a direct contact and representa-

tive of an area. That could be brought about by geographical allocation or, the question of territorial representation could be re-explored. That would contribute to the removal of the apathy and remoteness now felt, and which is the chief reason why so many members become disinterested in the affairs of their own organisation, and view some of its actions with caution and suspicion. The time is overdue for the Society's Council to find means of being more active in determining the overall structure of remuneration of our profession, bearing always in mind, the educational standards we are demanding. Only by that means can our future intake be assured and the "shortage" malady be resolved. To that end the report on the General Practice of Pharmacy receives my support, in that it would present, after minor adjustments, the pattern of the future, for all to see. I cannot make promises on surmise, but only offer to you my available time and effort to bring wise counsel and improvement in relations and information so that the average pharmacist may feel that he really belongs to the Society.

LOWTHER, GEOFFREY

A PROPRIETOR pharmacist, aged thirtyeight. Apprenticed to William Blain & Son, Ltd., Bolton, Lancs, Qualified 1945 at Manchester University. Entered into partnership in 1949 in family business in Bolton, Treasurer of local branch, Pharmaceutical Society and a member of its committee.

POLICY: In offering myself as a candidate to the Council, I do so as a young man keenly interested in and concerned for the sad state of affairs existing in pharmacy today. I believe that pharmacy, in all its outlets and branches, should be united as one body. Bloomsbury Square should be able to speak up for our rights, just as power-

fully as the National Pharmaceutical Union. The present "contract" that we have with the Ministry for dispensing is an outright farce, and does no credit to the people responsible for its existence. In our negotiations or consultations with the Minister, we should employ a "professional man." In fairness to our present representatives on the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, they are not equipped to deal with the Minister's representatives, who are paid experts. The Minister would adopt a different attitude if we paid Ted Hill £900 per year to speak on our contractors committee. As Mr. Albert Howells said twelve months ago, we have to stand up and fight for our status. Professional status and a new contract are just as important to us as a professional fee. I originated the idea of separate contracts for pharmacies, as a way round the differential scheme, and also to show the Minister that at every opportunity I shall fight his "cutting." Therefore, I ask for your support at the forthcoming election.

MADGE, ARCHIBALD GEORGE MERVYN

QUALIFIED in 1933. A superintendent pharmacist in Plymouth, Devon. Secretary, Plymouth Branch, Pharmaceutical Society, for twenty years, and a pastchairman of the Branch. Chairman, Plymouth and Cornwall Pharmaceutical Committees Chairman, Plymouth Regional College of Technology pharmacy advisory committee. A member, Plymouth Chamber of Commerce Committee, and of the International Pharmaceutical Federation. A keen supporter of Franco-British Pharmaceutical Convention. Keenly interested in the effects of the Common Market on pharmacy.

POLICY: Because I am vitally interested in our profession and concerned at the present-day position of pharmacists, I have accepted nomination for election. I have given much time and effort at local level to pharmaceutical affairs which has given me the experience and insight into our problems that is necessary to understand the difficulties at national level. I share the concern of every pharmacist at the effect that the "cuts" imposed by the Ministry of Health must have upon the future of pharmacy and I believe that until, and unless, the Society has a direct part to play in future negotia-tions it is imperative that a better image of the standard and importance of the pharmacist and the pharmaceutical service he provides be projected to Parliament and the public through the public relations endeavour. The scale of professional fees must be based upon sound reasoning and be made available without delay. Rural pharmacists view with concern the inroads into their economy being made by the dispensing doctor. The one-mile limit is today rendered archaic by modern transport. This unrealistic limit must be extended if only in the best interest of the patient. The Council must press for the necessary legislation to ensure that all medicines, as a general principle, should only be supplied by qualified persons. The recommendations submitted to the working party on medicine

legislation must be implemented in the public interest. I have always fought for the advancement of the practising pharmacist and to raise our prestige. I will continue to strive for the welfare of all engaged in pharmacy — retail, hospital or manufacturing. My paramount desire is to serve you. I have the time and given your support will do so faithfully and to the best of my ability.

NEVILLE, HAROLD

AGE 46. Born in Llandudno and educated at John Bright grammar school and Manchester University. Qualified in 1937. Purchased his own business in 1939, and a second in 1948. He is now managing director of H. Neville (Chemist), Ltd., Llandudno, Caernarvons, a private company formed in 1949 to carry on the two pharmacies. Secretary, Anglesey, North Caernarvonshire and Colwyn Bay Branch of the Society, 1946-53, and chairman, 1953-56. member of Caernarvonshire Pharmaceutical Committee since 1948. A member, Llandudno urban district council, since 1948, chairman of its Health Committee, 1956-58, chairman of coun-cil, 1958-59, and chairman, Finance Committee, since 1959. In 1958, chairman, local organising committee, British Pharmaceutical Conference, Llandudno.

POLICY: Having spent thirty years in retail pharmacy, I may claim to know the viewpoint of the average retail pharmacist reasonably well and he is the person I seek to represent on the Council. While I support the Council's efforts to improve the status of pharmacy by its educational policy, code of ethics, etc., I realise that one cannot live by status alone and believe that the future prosperity of the profession, whether the pharmacist be employed in retail, wholesale, manufacturing or hospital work, depends today largely on the relationship existing between the profession and the Ministry of Health. With that in mind it is surely necessary that the Pharmaceutical Society-the only body representing all pharmacists should be directly concerned, along with the National Pharmaceutical Union and other bodies, in any future nego-tiations with the Ministry concerning National Health Service matters, It would be my endeavour to see that that is fully explored. The Council of the Society must, when the time comes to implement any of the recommendations in the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy, take great care that the position of the private pharmacist is safeguarded and that he will not be expected to conform to conditions that cannot be imposed on corporate bodies. I am actively engaged in the practice of retail pharmacy and, if elected a member of the Council, it would be my earnest endeavour to serve the interests of practising pharmacists in any future schemes for the well-being of the profession as a whole.

ROBINSON, CHARLES HERBERT PRESTON

EDUCATED at Baines' Grammar School, nr. Blackpool, Apprenticed with Boots, Ltd., at Fleetwood, Lancs, Qualified in 1932 from Nottingham University College. Retail experience with private

chemists, Taylors Drug Co., Ltd., and Timothy Whites, Ltd. Admiralty phar-macist at the Royal Naval hospital, Chatham, 1936-37. Appointed chief pharmacist at Mansfield General hospital, 1937, and biochemist shortly afterwards, holding the dual appointment for seven years. Group pharmaceutical officer to Mansfield Group of Hospitals, 1948. During 1939-45 war was pharmaceutical adviser to the Nottinghamshire County Council and technical adviser to the Mansfield Bloodtransfusion service in addition to his work at the hospital. A member, Institute of Hospital Administrators. A full member of the Purchasing Officers' Association. A Fellow of the Chemical Society and Society of Chemical Industry. A member, Guild of Public Pharmacists, since 1939, and has been chairman, secretary and treasurer of the East Midlands Branch. A member of the council of the Guild, 1950-51, and since 1954. A trustee of the Guild, former vice-president and former registrar. A member of the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council (Committee C) and of the General Whitley Council for the Health Services (serving also on general purposes committee of its staff side). For past twelve years secretary, Mansfield Branch of the Society. A member of pharmaceutical services committee, Nottingham County and City Executive Council. A member, 1954-60, of panel representing employed persons on local tribunal for Mansfield area (constituted under the Family Allowances, National Insurance Acts and National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

POLICY: My position as runner-up in the Council elections in 1961 and the narrow margin of votes which separated success and failure has encouraged me to try again. The failure of the chemist contractors' claim for increased remuneration has led members to question the wisdom of negotiators who made the cardinal error of submitting a claim based upon entirely new principles without previously ensuring some measure of public sympathy and a modicum of Parliamentary support by means of a carefully prepared public relations campaign. The hospital pharmacist has suffered under the joint impact of the "pay pause" and the patent defects of the Whitley machinery with its endless opportunities for procrastination and delay. The Army still continues its manoeuvres to obtain a pharmaceutical service based upon responsibility which carries no commensurate status. Of the many problems which face pharmacy in 1962 and onwards, I select the following:—(i) In the Charter, the by-laws, the secretariat, the Council and the Branch organisation, we have the machinery. We must make this machinery work; (ii) there is a place for the assistant-in-dispensing in pharmacy, but I strongly object to the form of the undertaking which they are required to sign, namely, "to engage in work connected with the preparation, supply or sale of drugs under the supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist or a registered medical practitioner? I support the general principle that the preparation and distribution of all medicines should be controlled by qualified

persons; (iv) In hospitals, the storage, supply, dispensing and compounding of medicines must be under the supervision of a pharmaceutical chemist; (v) I will resist all attempts by outside bodies to interfere in the sphere of professional behaviour or competence; (vi) I will press for the issue of an up-to-date statement on pharmaceutical education, including post-graduate study.

STEINMAN, HARRY

Qualified in 1927. A proprietor pharmacist in Manchester. Elected to Society's Council in 1947 and its vicepresident 1954, president 1955. Has served on the Benevolent, Law and Finance committees and is chairman of the committee to determine a scale of professional fees. A past-chairman, Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, a director, Chemists' Defence Association, Chemists Mutual Insurance Co.. Ltd., and Chemists' Sickness and Provident Society. A member of the N.P.U.'s Business Purchase and Guarantee Fund and Marketing Policy committees. In Manchester has served as chairman of local branch and been president of the Association, chairman, N.P.U. Branch; is still a member of their executive committees. Has served as chairman of the Junior Branch of the Association. Chairman, Manchester Pharmaceutical Committee, vice-chairman, Manchester Executive Council; a member of the management committee, Executive Councils Association and of the Joint Pricing Committee for all England (also chairman of its pricing methods subcommittee).

POLICY: In opening the professional session at the Bournemouth Conference in 1959 I said, "Without the guidance of local organisations, the governing body can neither represent nor implement the opinion of the mem-Without that knowledge a bership. national (pharmaceutical) body is denied the knowledge and stimulus necessary for its own activities." that statement I adhere. An active branch system is essential and the representative body which disregards branch opinion does so at its peril. In that connection I have in mind the important report of the committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy. I will continue to support the opinion expressed by the Council in the memorandum to the Interdepartmental Working Party on Legislation concerning Medicines. In particular, that the retail sale of medicines other than in pharmacies should be permitted only in businesses which satisfy conditions substantially the same as those set out in Section I (1) (a) of the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941 and that the preparation and supply of medicines in and from hospitals should be under the control of pharmacists. Believing as I do in the value of the pharmacist to the community I support the view that every pharmacist should be a public relations officer for pharmacy. To do that he must be supplied with information and material to help him in this task. The Council, on a national level, must continue to promote to the Government, Ministries, other professions and the general public the claims of the

profession of pharmacy. At all levels the pharmacist must be accepted for the expert that he is. The service given by pharmacists to the community, should be recognised financially. As chairman of the Committe to determine a Scale of Professional Fees I will make my contribution in that respect. I support and, will continue to support, the closest co-operation between the Council and representative pharmaceutical other organisations. I have sought in fifteen years to secure the steady advancement of pharmacy and the individual pharmacist; if re-elected I will continue to do so.

TURNER, CYRIL EDWARD

A PHARMACY manager at Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs, Secretary and a past-chairman, North Staffordshire Branch of the Society, A member of the Birdsgrove House Committee.

POLICY: I am an employee pharmacist, having worked as branch manager for a local private company for thirty years, and have learned by daily experience the scope and seriousness of the problems that beset all pharmacists. It is time that employee pharmacists made their presence known in our governing bodies, for I believe we have a vital part to play in achieving the unity necessary if we are ever to attain the high professional status that is our right. I shall aim at raising the status of

pharmacy:—(i) One of our greatest assets is the local branch system of which every pharmacist is a member and through which he can convey his opinions to the central Council and influence its policy. I believe there is not sufficient account taken of resolutions passed at Branch Representative meetings. (ii) The future status of pharmacy depends on the fresh ideas of younger members plus the experience of the older ones. Great efforts must be made to gain the interest of the younger pharmacists in branch affairs. (iii) Pharmacists, as the experts, should be in full control of the national distribution of medicaments. The Council must pursuc more vigorously our demand that the proposals submitted to the Inter-departmental Working Party on Legislation Concerning Medicine be implemented. (iv) There must be closer co-operation between pharmacy and the allied professions at all levels (v) There should be more rigid adherence to the Code of Ethics, and more pride of profession.

As secretary of the active North Staffordshire Branch of the Society for eleven years, I have attended regularly the Branch Secretaries' and Representatives' meetings and the annual Conferences, and have gained considerable experience in pharmaceutical affairs. If elected, I will do my utmost to serve

you well.

COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

LAPORTE ACIDS, LTD. — Mr. F. W. Robinson has been appointed a director.

MONDART, LTD.—Mr. H. Helsby Baker (general manager) has been appointed a director.

REED CORRUGATED CASES, LTD.—Mr. C. D. Marson has been appointed a director with responsibility for production.

INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS AND FRAGRANCES I.F.F. (NEDER-LAND), N.V.—At their own request, Messrs. Leo Schwarz and Paul Schwarz, have resigned from the service of the company.

EVANS MEDICAL, LTD.—Mr. Ian Fergusson (chairman and managing director) intends to retire from the company on September 30 and also from the board of Glaxo Group, Ltd. Dr. F. S. Gorrill (deputy managing director, Evans Medical, Ltd.), will succeed Mr. Fergusson.

N.V. KONINKLIJKE ZWANEN-BERG-ORGANON, Holland,—An un-

changed dividend of 17 per cent. is proposed for 1961. (Shareholders received an additional bonus issue of 5 per cent, in stock from reserves in 1960.) Profit in 1961 was 14,400,000 guilders against 13,100,000.

SANGERS, LTD. — New appointments to the boards of associated companies of Sangers, Ltd., are announced as follows: To the board of May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Mr. Michael S. D. Edwards; to the board of Brooks & Warburton, Ltd., Mr. Alfred J. Reed.

REXALL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Los Angeles, U.S.A.—Net sales in 1961 reached \$260.9 millions or 7.6 per cent. more than in 1960. Net earnings were \$9.6 millions (\$9.4 millions). Riker Laboratories expanded both sales volume and profit, acquiring companies in both Germany and Argentina during the year.

F. W. BERK & CO., LTD.—Group sales for 1961 were just under £11 millions, while group profit of £287,899 after tax of £329,574 was about 14 per cent. lower than for 1960. Pre-taxed



LONG SERVICE
AWARDS: Four longservice nuembers of the
staff of Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., 34
Hanover Street, Liverpool, I, who retired in
March: L-R Messrs.
A, E, Kinder (fifty-six
years), F, A, Hale
(forty-three), A, W.
Whalley (fifty-six), and
J, J, Butter (fifty-three).
On March 30 the directors made presentations
to them at a dinner.

profits from chemicals dropped by 29 per cent, through rising costs and falling margins states the chairman (Mr. C. H. Tanner). Exports increased and account for 11 per cent, of total turnover. Mr. Tanner believes the advent of the Common Market should provide additional opportunities for the group in the export and import fields.

FARBWERKE HOECHST A.G. — An unchanged dividend of 18 per cent. is declared for 1961. The board has proposed the issue of DM70 millions nominal of new shares to raise the Ordinary capital to DM770 millions. The new shares are to be sold by a banking consortium to existing shareholders at the rate of one new for every ten held.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES. LTD.—Group external sales in 1961 amounted to £550 millions (£558 millions) and manufacturing and trading profits, after depreciation, to £65.9 millions (£93.6 millions) in the case of the group and £50.2 millions (£74.5 millions) in the case of the company. [Corrected note,]

FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER, A.G., Leverkusen, Germany. — Profits for 1961 receded slightly from 1960 because prices fell so sharply during the year, states the chairman (Dr. Kurt Hansen). Consolidated turnover rose to DM3,620 millions (from DM3,300 millions). Investments, at DM498 millions, would be cut down to about DM440 millions during the current year, he said. Exports during 1961 accounted for 46.3 per cent, of total turnover (against 44.8 per cent.) and the company now had holdings and partnerships abroad worth DM122 millions.

SMITH & NEPHEW ASSOCIATED COMPANIES, LTD. — In his annual statement accompanying the accounts for 1961 the chairman (Mr. G. E. Leavey) mentions that some 40 per cent of the group's research effort is devoted to their pharmaceutical company which is reported to have had "a satisfactory year's trading." Discussing the division responsible for European developments regret is expressed at the Treasury's refusal to allow the company to use funds to get a manufacturing foothold in the Common Market. "We may be driven to borrowing substantial funds in Europe if the embargo is long continued," he adds. (For accounts, see C. & D., April 14, p. 394.)—Messrs. C. W. Crouch and A. E. Smith (managing directors of subsidiary companies in the group) have been appointed to the board of the parent company.

BUSINESS CHANGES

LAPORTE INDUSTRIES, LTD., 14 Hanover Square, London, W.1, now have the Telex number 24935.

KANUTIN CHEMISTS, LTD., have opened a pharmacy at 112 Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.

MR. W. A. SUTHERLAND, M.P.S., F.B.O.A., has acquired the pharmacy of Mr. D. A. Weir, High Street, Selkirk.

RICHARD HUDNUT, LTD., Eastleigh, Hants, have appointed Mr. Michael Field brand manager of Richard Hudnut toiletries.

IMCO CONTAINER CO., division of Rexall Drug and Chemical Co. (U.K.), Ltd., Bridge Street, Golborne, Lancs, have appointed Mr. George R. Clarke their sales manager and deputy to the managing director (Mr. Jack Kenyon). Mr. Anthony Wiseman has been appointed production manager.

PAN-BRITANNICA INDUSTRIES, LTD., have removed their sales, advisory and administrative departments from Waltham Abbey to Britannica House, Waltham Cross, Herts (telephone: Waltham Cross 23691). At the Waltham Abbey works the laboratories have taken over the whole of the former technical building and the former office block will house works offices.

C. H. BOEHRINGER SOHN, Ingelheim-am-Rhein, Germany, are establishing an independent company to be known as Boehringer Ingelheim, Ltd., at Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex, on May 1. Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, will continue to handle distribution, and orders should be placed through them as formerly. Boehringer Ingelheim ceases to be a division of Pfizer, Ltd.

Appointments

BAYER PRODUCTS DIVISION, Winthrop Group, Ltd., have appointed



Mr. Bernard Hardisty, M.P.S. (the division's sales promotion controller) to be sales promotion director. In his new post he becomes respon-sible for all Bayer Products selling activities in the United Kingdom. He was appointed assistant pro-

motion manager of the division in 1959.

GEVAERT, LTD., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, have appointed Messrs. A. J. Swain and P. W. Knights to their outside representative staff. They will be calling on professionals, retailers and finishers in various parts of the country.

DEATHS

DAVIN.-On March 28, Mr. William Davin, southern representative for Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Brown, Dublin, aged fifty-nine. Ltd., Mount Mr. Davin served an apprenticeship in his native Youghal, and then was employed in Cork. He subsequently became a representative for James Crean & Sons, soap manufacturers. A period with Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., followed, and nine years ago he joined Irish Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. A former vice-president of the Commercial Travellers' Association, he was popular "on the road." Mr. Davin is survived by his widow and four children. All branches of pharmacy were represented at the funeral in Cork. At the annual meeting of the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association in Dublin on March 30, a vote of sympathy was passed to Mrs. Davin and family.

DUKE.—On March 30, Dr. Herbert Trevor Duke, M.B., B.S., M.P.S., 16 Robert Adam Street, London, W.1. Dr. Duke qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1939.

FOSS. — Recently, Mr. Sydney Elliott Foss, M.P.S., 22 High Street, Broadway, Worcs, aged seventy-six. Mr. Foss succeeded his father in the pharmacy that was founded over ninety-six years ago.

KEETLEY. — On April 12, Mr. Handley Elijah Keetley, M.P.S., Mile Hill House, Winsick, Hasland, Chesterfield. Mr. Keetley, who qualified in 1931, had been treasurer of the Chesterfield Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society since 1949.

MORRIS.—On April 12, Mr. Geraint Morris, 9 St. Cross Court, Winchester, Hants. During the past six years Mr. Morris had represented J. M. Loveridge, Ltd., 6 Millbrook Road, Southampton, in Hampshire and Sussex.

PERSONALITIES

DR. MONROE EDWARD SPAGHT, who is president of the Shell Oil Co., in the United States and a director of the American Petroleum Institute, has been appointed president of the Society of Chemical Industry for the year 1962–63. Dr. Spaght will be installed as president by Lord Fleck during the annual meeting of the Society in Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 11.

IN PARLIAMENT

DURING the years 1957 to 1960 inclusive twenty deaths were believed to have been caused by complications following smallpox vaccination in England and Wales. That information was provided by MISS E. PITT (Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health), in a written answer to MR. W. GRIFFITHS on April 16.

Pesticides Scheme

Mr. J. A. Farr asked the Minister of Agriculture a number of questions about the notification scheme for chemicals used in agriculture, MR. W. M. F. VANE (Joint Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture) in a written answer on April 16 stated that in each of the four years 1957 to 1960 about 50 notifications were received under the Notification of Pesticides Scheme and in 1961 there were about 80 notifications. In no case had the Advisory Committee on Poisonous Substances found it necessary to refuse clearance altogether to a new product; but clearance was only given subject to acceptance by the notifier of such recommendations for safe use as the Committee might specify. In some cases the notifiers had not proceeded with their marketing plans because they might have felt that acceptance of the stringent precautionary measures recommended by the Committee would have made the product insufficiently attractive commercially. So far as the Ministry were aware no new toxic chemical for use in agriculture had been put on the market without prior clearance by the Government's Advisory Committee on Poisonous Substances.

NEW PRODUCTS

Coronary Vasodilator. — Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, have made available a new coronary vasodilator, Cardivix, in containers of thirty and 250 100-mgm, tablets and ten 200-mgm, suppositories.

Peptic-ulcer Treatment.—Nactisol, a new product for the treatment of peptic ulcer and associated nervous tension, launched by Beecham Research Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, is a combination of two well established drugs, each tablet containing 2 mgm. of Nacton (poldine methylmethosulphate) and $7\frac{1}{2}$ mgm. of butobarbitone. The product is claimed



to control both the cause and effect of peptic ulcer. In a five-year clinical study of sedatives and ataractic agents, the company's laboratories established that butobarbitone was the most useful drug for controlling anxiety and tension throughout the day. The drug has approximately the same duration of action as Nacton, which is stated to halve gastric acid secretion, lessen gastric spasm and relieve ulcer pain. The tablets are issued in packs of fifty and 250.

Intravenous Protein Hydrolysate.—A speciality Amigen, newly launched by Baxter Laboratories, Ltd., London Road Trading Estate, High Wycombe, Bucks, contains amino acids and small peptides prepared by digesting casein with the proteolytic enzymes of pancreas plus electrolytes in concentrations suitable for maintenance. Amigen solutions are described as being sterile, stable, non-pyrogenic and of uniform composition; they have a pH of 5.5. One solution contains Amigen 3\frac{1}{3} per cent. with dextrose 3\frac{1}{3} per cent. in \frac{1}{3} per cent. lactated Ringer's injection and is presented in case of twelve bottles of 250 mils each; another contains Amigen 5 per cent. with dextrose 5 per cent, and is available in cases of twelve bottles of 500 mils each and six bottles of 1000 mils each.

Slimming Wafers. — Mead Johnson, Ltd., Morris House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, have launched Metercal wafers, which "bring a new variety, greater convenience, and the satisfaction of solid food to the Metercal weight-reduction diet." The wafers, "delicious in flavour," have a "crunchy" texture and make a pleasant and satisfying meal for either the serious dieter or the "weight watcher." They are packed nine ("a complete 225-calorie meal") to a packet. Four packets therefore make up a full day's 900-calorie diet.



The display "dispensers" hold 1 doz. packets each, and individually wrapped wafers are available for sampling. Full-colour showcards for window and/or counter display are also available. Like Metercal powder and liquid, the wafers contain "all the proteins, vitamins and minerals recommended by medical authorities." Contents and formula are printed on each packet.

Vitamin Night Cream. — Biometica, Ltd., Boreham Wood, Herts, are introducing immediately a new product, Ulay vitamin night cream in jar, as a complement to their oil of Ulay.

An Improved Shampoo.—"New" Silvikrin shampoo, issued by County Laboratories, Ltd., Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex, has a new perfume, larger sachet and more elegant label.

Bubble Bath and Talc.—Two new products of Jean Sorelle, Ltd., 21 Turle Road, London, N.4, are Aqua foam creamy bubble bath in pink, blue or amber, and Sorella talcum powder in new puff-pack. The bubble bath is issued in display outer presenting the sachets to the purchaser's view.

A New Three-product Range.—Jane Seymour, Ltd., Church Street, Amersham, Bucks, have introduced a new three-product range, Check roll-on, perfumed antiperspirant deodorant spray and perfumed antiperspirant stick. The pack is described as "pink, pretty and utterly feminine."

Beauty Bath. — Helena Rubinstein, Ltd., 3 Grafton Street, London, W.1. have launched a new product, Herbessence beauty bath, described as "a rippling pale sea green formula drenched with the same deep penetrating oils and emollients that you find in Helena Rubinstein's beauty creams, plus refreshing stimulating therapeutic herbs." The pack is a clear glass 4 oz. square bottle with golden cap which acts as measure (one capful per normal bath).

Two New Talcs.—Shulton (Great Britain), Ltd., 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3, are marketing two new talcum-powder products in blown polystyrene containers made by a process

that gives toughness and lightness. Both packs are decorated with the Old Spice ship device. The first is an after-shave talc "skin-tone tinted" in a deep blue container decorated in white and gold, and the second is a body talc for use after the bath. It contains the deodorant hexachlorophene and is also excellent for protecting the feet. The container is in red decorated with white and gold.

Now With Brightener.—Lever Brothers & Associates, Ltd., St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4, announce that Omo detergent now contains an exclusive fabric brightener that helps to cope with "greying nylon." The new product, "blue star" Omo, is claimed the only "major" detergent that deals with white nylon in that way.

TRADE NOTES

Tax-free. — Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, have received confirmation from the Customs and Excise authorities that all varieties in the Minims range are exempt from purchase tax.

For Free Trial.—Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, offer a case of Golden Babe baby-bath containing twenty-four twin sachets for displaying on the counter so that mothers may try the product free.

Sole Distributors. — Westmacott & Son, Ltd., wholesale chemists, 77 Cannel Street, Manchester, 4, have been appointed sole distributors (for both home and export markets) of Buxton rubbing bottle. All future orders and correspondence should be directed to Messrs. Westmacott, but accounts outstanding before that date should be remitted to Braddock & Bagshaw, Ltd., 32 Bottom-O'Th-Moor, Oldham, Lancs.

Awarded Guarantee Seal. — Scottowels kitchen roll, manufactured by Bowater-Scott Corporation, Ltd., Bowater House, Knightsbridge, London, S.W.1, is claimed the first paper towel in Britain to be awarded the Good Housekeeping Institute "seal of guarantee" after being submitted to tests such as drying hands, draining fried foods, draining washed fruit, wiping up spilled liquids, wiping down cookers, etc.

Bonus Offers

COUNTY LABORATORIES, LTD., Beecham House West, Great West Road, Brentford, Middlesex. New Silvikrin shampoo. Threepence off small bottle, fivepence off large. Thirteen sachets invoiced as twelve. (Introductory bonus.)

JANE SEYMOUR, LTD., Church Street, Amersham, Bucks. Check three product range (perfumed puffer spray, perfumed roll-on and perfumed stick). Special bonus terms (understood to yield 44 per cent, or more profit) until April 30.

MEAD JOHNSON, LTD., Morris House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. Metercal wafers. Special introductory bonus terms apply on order for three cases or (better terms still) on six cases.

INFORMATION WANTED

The Editor would appreciate information about:
Elfin bath caps
H-Three Developments, Ltd. (present address)

STATUTORY COMMITTEE

Matters considered during 1961

THE Statutory Committee met on four occasions during 1961 and considered forty-six new cases (seventeen less than in 1960). They included twenty-seven referred to the Committee by the Council of the Society concerning the advertising of dispensing services. All except one were based upon convictions or information received. The advertising cases showed a decrease of twelve from the previous year, and convictions also slightly decreased (they were four less in number).

Four cases in which inquiries had been held and adjourned in earlier years came before the Committee for decision. Of the eighteen reports considered, nine arose from prosecutions undertaken by the Society for offences under the Pharmacy Acts, and three for offences under the Therapeutic Substances Act; no reports of prosecutions for offences connected with the Dangerous Drugs Act were received, so that twelve out of the eighteen were for offences directly concerned with the practice of pharmacy and six were based upon other legislation or information received.

Four cases concerning convictions under the Pharmacy Acts were based on the absence of qualified supervision, four on the sale of a Fourth Schedule poison without a prescription and one on the sale of a poison from unregistered premises. In three cases there were associated offences in respect of labelling requirements. Warnings were given to six private pharmacists and to one corporate body and its registered superintendent. Two inquiries affecting private pharmacists were directed.

Warnings were sent to one private pharmacist and two corporate bodies convicted under the Therapeutic Substances Act, for supplying controlled substances without a prescription.

Four inquiries arising from convictions under general legislation were directed. The two convictions not taken to inquiry for driving a motorcar under the influence of drink and in respect of stolen goods. A warning was given in the former case. No action was taken in the second owing to the length of time that had elapsed between the date of the offence and the date on which information was received. A warning was given in the one case not completed in 1960.

"Whole Basis of Control"

Six public inquiries were directed in 1961 and heard during the year. Four cases adjourned from previous years were further considered. Two inquiries were held concerning the illegal sale of Fourth Schedule poisons following convictions under the Pharmacy Acts. In both cases a direction was given for the pharmacist's name to be removed from the register; in one an appeal against the decision was pending at the end of the year. The Committee took the view that a conviction for the illegal sale of a Fourth Schedule poison was one that rendered a person unfit to remain on the register but that, even in the absence of a conviction, the selling of drugs of a habit-forming

character belonging to that class would also be regarded as misconduct because:—

because:—

"The whole basis of the control of dangerous drugs in this country by Parliament depends upon pharmacists who are permitted to have them in their possession and to whom is entrusted the sale of them. It entirely depends upon pharmacists obeying the law, and, in the case of habit-forming drugs of all kinds, that is the only way in which Parliament can control their sale. If pharmacists are prepared to break the law knowingly it means that Parliament's attempts at control are wholly and completely destroyed. That in itself, in the view of the Committee, is an extremely serious matter."

Two cases resulted from convictions for embezzlement from employers, and one followed a conviction for receiving stolen goods. A direction was issued for the removal of the name of the pharmacist from the register in the latter instance, but no direction was made in the others. The remaining in-

quiry arose out of convictions for forgery of National Health Service prescriptions and a decision was postponed for twelve months.

Four cases adjourned from earlier years were considered and the Committee, having received satisfactory reports regarding three of the persons concerned, directed that no further action should be taken. In the fourth case further unsatisfactory reports had been received and a direction was issued for the removal of the name of the pharmacist from the register.

the pharmacist from the register.

After considering observations or explanations received from the persons or bodies corporate concerned, no action was taken in the twenty-seven cases of advertising of dispensing services that were reported during the year. One other report was considered but no action was taken as, owing to lapse of time, the matters raised could properly be disregarded.

There were two applications—both granted—for the restoration of names to the register.

One application for the continuation of businesses by representatives of an authorised seller of poisons was granted for twelve months.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE

President's survey at annual meeting of Association

THE annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was held in London on April 12, the president (MR. THOMAS MARNS) in the chair.

Submitting the council's report for 1961, Mr. Marns said he could testify to the value and usefulness of the Association from personal experience, not only as a proprietary manufacturer but also as a pharmacist with long experience as a proprietor on the retail side. In addition, while abroad—where (except in Australia) a tripartite organisation like the P.A.T.A. was unknown—he had come to appreciate how much the proprietary industry, pharmaceutical wholesale distributors and pharmacists in retail practice owed to the Association, which served the common interests of all its members, promoting the harmonious solution of questions affecting the three sections of the trade.

Brief reference had been made in the report to the untimely death of Dr. John Dargavel (former executive secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists and chairman, Bureau of Education on Fair Trade). Mr. Marns said that Dr. Dargavel, when the guest of the P.A.T.A. a few years previously, had said on departing "Yours is a wonderful association in which manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers in pharmacy and the industry meet harmoniously together in one body and talk over and solve their problems in a spirit of friendliness. We have nothing like it in America—I only wish we had."

The president said it was gratifying to note that, at the end of 1961, 240 proprietary manufacturers were members of the Association. The Council would welcome the addition of other manufacturers in pharmaceutical, toilet and cosmetic trades who were in sympathy with the objects of the Association as set out in the constitution and rules.

Members were aware of the "factfinding" inquiry into resale price maintenance, instituted more than two instituted more than two years earlier by the then president of the Board of Trade, and were equally aware that, as yet, the Minister had given no indication what the Government's policy would be. That commit-tee, and the uncertainty it had engendered, had influenced the Council to organise an intensive parliamentary and publicity campaign on behalf of the retention, in pharmacy, of the existing system of price maintenance, had been given statutory recognition so recently as 1957. Similar activity on behalf of the broader principles of price maintenance had been conducted by the co-ordinating committee, which represented a large section of trade and industry. It was hoped that those campaigns would have their cumulative influence if any amendment of legislation were to be considered.

Over the year, the P.A.T.A. had continued to assist its members in the cause of price maintenance—both by routine investigations and by assisting, at their own request, those members of the manufacturers' section who decided to take active steps against price cutters.

The acting treasurer (Mr. L. D. SMITH) submitted the financial statement, which showed a slight excess of income over expenditure. Mr. Smith referred to the statement in the report that various factors were likely to cause the Association's expenditure to increase rather than diminish; that matter was receiving the careful attention of the Council,

The report and financial statement,

The report and financial statement, having been seconded and supported, was unanimously adopted. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the president proposed by MR. H. G. MIDDLETON.

Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

Resolutions "for Full Discussion"

SIR.—We, the undersigned pharmacists, have submitted the following two resolutions to the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society so that they may be included in the agenda of the annual meeting to be held on May 16. We should be grateful if you will publish them, since we feel that these matters which are so pertinent to pharmacy today must be discussed in a general meeting of the Society quite separately from their consideration at meetings composed of delegates from Branches of the Society, of Branch Secretaries, or of any other pharmaceutical body. The attendance at a general meeting of the Society is composed of individual pharmacists representing only themselves, and it is as individual pharmacists that we are most affected by the conditions under which we have to practise the profession. In order that these propositions may have a full discussion, we urge every pharmacist who can do so to attend the annual meeting. The announcement of a special general meeting of the Society in Birmingham on Sunday, April 29, came after these resolutions were formulated, but it in no way affects our wish to discuss them in London on May 16.

That the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society take immediate steps to obtain a fresh decision on the points decided against the Society in the judgment given

in the Jenkin case.

To maintain the honour and safeguard and promote the interests of the members in the exercise of the profession of pharmacy as is stated in our Charter, we require that immediate steps be taken to form a trade union of all registered pharmacists, the said trade union to become the negotiating body on all matters relating to the economic interests of all members.

F. MURLEY, A. R. BLACKBURN, J. M. DOWTY, H. R. EYRE, F. S. LEAPER, L. W. PARSONS, I. C. N. PRING, Southampton

Support for a Candidate

SIR,—We of the Leeds and District Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society wish to bring before our fellow pharmacists the records of two of our members who have been nominated for the forthcoming election, and to ask for their support, Mr. T. Heseltine (a member of Council and a past-president of the Society) needs little introduction. He has served pharmacy nationally and internationally for a quarter of a century. Being a proprietor pharmacist, he understands the problems in this branch of our profession and has had first-hand knowledge of negotiations with the Ministry. Mr. T. W. Fisher (a branch manager with a multiple firm) feels that there should be more formal repre-sentation of employee pharmacists on the Council and offers himself as such a representative. He has attended numerous Branch Representatives' meetings and pharmaceutical conferences, at

which he has voiced his firm convictions. Possessed of a sound fundamental knowledge of pharmaceutical politics, he has occupied most of the offices of the branch and has served on N.H.S. Committees. We feel that evolutionary change in the pharmaceutical profession, which might otherwise jeopardise the status of the employee could be strongly influenced by such representation.
G. H. WRIGHT, Chairman,

R. H. MASCALL, Vice-chairman, W. HOWARTH, Secretary, Leeds

Lion's Share?

SIR,—Who is making the lion's share of profit from pharmacy and the National Health Service? Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., have brought out yet another Spansule. This time it is Feospan. Feospan contains ferrous sulphate, 150 mgm.; aneurine hydrochloride, 3 mgm., and costs £9 12s. per 1,000 Spansules. Ferrous sulphate tablets are available at 3s. 6d. per 1,000, aneurine hydrochloride 3-mgm. tablets at 4s, 6d, per 1,000. With so many superb iron preparations on the market, this latest brainchild is needed about as much as a new colour in aspirin tablets. But soon every chemist will be making room for it on his already crowded shelves. The only possible reason for this fantastic price must be the enormous amount of research that went into the discovery of Feospan.

B. LOWANS, Belfast, Northern Ireland

[Messrs, Smith Kline & French were

invited to reply.—Editor.]

SIR,—To equate the cost of 1,000 Feospan Spansule sustained-release capsules with the cost of 1,000 ferrous sulphate and 1,000 aneurine hydrochloride tablets misses the whole point of the Spansule capsule presentation. As is well known, a Spansule capsule provides the equivalent, in a single dose, of divided-tablet dosage over some period of time (usually, as in this case, twentyfour hours). In all cases this type of medication produces advantages much more important than simple convenience. The results normally obtained with Feospan at 150 mgm, a day are equivalent to those expected from the usual regimen of 600 mgm, ferrous sulphate in tablets daily—except that side effects are much less.* One 150-mgm. Feospan capsule should consequently be equated not with 150 mgm. but with 600 mgm. in tablet form. So it would be fairer to put the comparison in this way: you can buy 250 days' medication with Feospan for £2 8s. and 250 days' medication with ferrous sulphate tablets and aneurine hydro-chloride tablets for 8s. The difference, over this period, is £2 or almost exactly twopence per day. This comparison takes no account whatever of the therapeutic advantages already mentioned. What we sought to secure, and succeeded in securing, was a presentation that would overcome the grave disad-

vantages of iron medication, which are familiar to all of us. Many patients suffer such discomfort from it that they abandon treatment without telling their doctors. We, in this much-maligned industry, do not regard the patient's comthe effectiveness of therapy, or medical progress as being at all as trivial as the colour of an aspirin tablet. Nor, we believe, do doctors. A Spansule capsule is a highly complex pre-sentation, irrespective of the cost of the drug presented in this form, and medical advances such as Feospan call for a great deal of research—basic research and research into production methods, to keep the cost down. We have to instigate clinical trials and have them fully investigated statistically. Last (dare we say it?) we have to tell the doctor about the product—in other words, advertise it. If this country had been sufficiently devoted to cut-price medicine over the course of the years to jib at twopence for a day's treatment, the only iron that anæmic patients would be getting might be in the form of spinach, W. F. Hodson,

Marketing Director,

*Hood, W. E., Jr., and Bond, W. L., Obstet. and Gynec., 1960, 16, 84.

" More Realistic"

SIR,—Following Mr. Sharpe's letter "Cut Prices," published in the April 7 issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (p. 374), may we please offer our comments? As Mr. Sharpe so rightly observes, we are only "cutting lines which up till now have only been cut by grocers." If he will now examine those products more closely, he will find that, without exception, each of the items concerned was, until recently, by tradition a chemist's line. To enlarge a little upon this, we would like to point out that the objective of this exercise is not, as Mr. Sharpe suggests, "to bring pharmacy to its knees" but to bring back to our pharmacies those customers whom we have lost since they have been able to buy our products in the supermarkets at more realistic prices. In our opinion the real price of those products is no longer the price advertised by the manufacturers, which shows a fictitious markup, but the price at which the products may generally be purchased by the public. We would like to advise your readers that, from our limited experience in this venture, our turnover in some lines has increased by as much as eighty times; and that, disregarding markup, the actual profit on these products has increased substantially and our handling charges very little. It has certainly never been our intention to offer lines at reduced prices as an inducement to place dispensing. Indeed, if Mr. Enoch Powell's activities continue along the same lines, there will be even less financial reward from dispensing than from disinfectants.

KEITH BROOKER, Sales Manager, LEWIS & BURROWS, LTD.





vanquin is administered orally in a single dose equivalent to 5 mg. anhydrous viprynium base per kg. body-weight i.e. one 50 mg. tablet or one 5 ml. teaspoonful of suspension per 10 kg. (22 lb.) body-weight. Packaging: vanquin tablets, in bottles of 8 and 100. vanquin suspension, in bottles of 1 fl. oz. and 16 fl. oz.

*Trade Mark

PARKE-DAVIS

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX. TELEPHONE: HOUNSLOW 2361



From May 1st, the well known C. H. Boehringer Sohn trade mark will assume new importance in British medicine. On that date C. H. Boehringer Sohn of Ingelheim am Rhein will establish an independent company in Britain to be known as Boehringer Ingelheim Ltd., at Isleworth House, Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. Continuity of service is assured, since by special arrangement Pfizer Ltd., Sandwich, Kent, will continue to handle distribution, and your orders should be placed through them in the usual way.

BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM LTD . ISLEWORTH . MIDDLESEX . (FROM MAY 1ST, 1962)

BRANCH EVENTS

HOUNSLOW

First Dinner and Dance

THE Hounslow Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society held its first dinner and dance on March 28 under the chairmanship of Mr. D. J. Lavers, The principal guests included the mayor and mayoress of Heston and Isleworth, Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst (a member of Council) and Mrs. Brocklehurst and Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Smith. The mayor (Alderman R. J. Barker, J.P.), proposing the toast to the Society, said that, until a recent visit to the laboratories of a manufacturing chemist in his borough, he had not realised the amount of research being carried out to provide new drugs. He was "amazed" at the years of hard work that were entailed. Pharmacists were providing a service to humanity. The mayor added that it was a pity that governments did not spend

cheerfulness in which the desire to do good to other people was evident. In the chemist's shop, said Lord Arran, disagreeable assistant is unthinkable. The reply to Lord Arran was made by Mr. J. B. Grosset (a member of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council), Mr. Grosset, as a pharmacist interested in creating a good public image for his calling, held the West Herts Branch in high esteem for the vision it had shown in organising its successful "pharmacy fortnights." Though the Society had spent over a century in raising the standards of its members, its exacting educational standards were largely unknown to the public. The time had come to acquaint the world of services that were insufficiently appreciated. It had come as a shock to pharmacists that their ethical standards were completely unrecognised by the Minister of Health. That realisa-

tion had made it imperative to conduct an educative campaign. It had shown, too, that the Health Service, which had been regarded as outside the Pharmaceutical Society's sphere, had so influenced pharmacy that the Society, as the only all-embracing body, must take an increasing interest in it and in all aspects of pharmaceutical affairs. From the chair Mrs. G. V. Webb proposed the toast of the guests, who seemed numerous, contributing to make the attendance the largest ever in the history of the Branch. On behalf of the guests, Mrs. A. S. Blofeld responded. As chairman of the local hospital management committee since 1952, she said she had good cause to know what a great deal of work Mrs. Webb had done for the hospital and the city—a tribute that was acclaimed by the diners. By the sale of tickets for raffles, etc., the Branch raised £20 for the Society's Benevolent Fund during the evening. Dancing ended at 1 a.m.



OFFICERS AND GUESTS: Group photographed at the annual dinner and dance of the Chester Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 14 (see C. & D., March 31, p. 349). The group includes Mr. Tom Reid and Mrs. Reid, Miss G. M. Short (chairman), Mrs. E. N. J. Jones, Professor H. S. Lipton, and the mayor and mayoress of Chester.

more money by the award of grants for medical research than on putting astronauts into space. Responding to the toast, Mr. Brocklehurst said that the Pharmaceutical Society would continue to maintain a high standard of education and service through pharmacists in industry, hospitals and retail pharmacy. Retail pharmacists concerned with the dispensing services of the National Health Service had suffered a grievous cut in remuneration, but they would continue to give a high standard of service. The chairman (Mr. D. J. Lavers) proposed "The Guests" and Mr. L. O. Smith (general manager, Parke, Davis & Co.) responded on their behalf, 158 members and friends attended. Proceeds of a tombola (£30) are being donated to the Society's charities.

WEST HERTS

"A Branch with Vision"

LORD Arran, who took a prominent part in the recent smoking/lung-cancer debate in the House of Lords, was guest of honour at the annual dinner and dance of the West Herts Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 27. Indeed, he included in his toast to the Society a reference to the slump in tobacco shares that had followed his parliamentary speech and an eloquent appeal to shield young people from persuasion to take up smoking. His reference was, however, subsidiary to his main theme, which was a tribute to the service provided by pharmacists. Everybody. he said, liked its visible manifestation, the chemist's shop, a place of

NEW RESEARCH UNIT AT BILLINGHAM

Prefabrication and standard units cut building time

THE main body of the research department of I.C.I. heavy organic chemicals division of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.. has now been concentrated in a new four-story laboratory building, incorporating modern practice in laboratory design, at Billingham, co. Durham. The whole design had to fit into a master plan for building development in the Billingham research works area: the keynote was, therefore, the utilisation to maximum efficiency of the available space.

The basis of design is a laboratory unit manned by six assistants working under two technical officers, the latter having a small shared office opposite the laboratory across a main corridor. The laboratory unit is 33 ft. from corridor to window and 22 ft. wide, a much larger and deeper unit than has previously been used. The unit can be halved or increased in width by altering partitions, e.g., the main analytical laboratory is in one large room formed from five units.

The building was constructed quickly by using prefabrication for almost all component parts except the brickwork and some parts of the concrete frame. Once the frame had been erected, all further work then followed from the top floor downwards. The welded PVC floor finish was laid throughout before walls and services were installed. From the start on site to completion for occu-



General view of new research laboratory at Billingham.

pation the building programme took almost a year. Laboratory bench service arrangements have also been prefabricated to the fullest extent practicable and the actual furnishing was carried out in about ten weeks. All bench units are standard demountable sections so that it is possible to install, in the same position, either (a) a standard bench with teak or tiled top; (b) a fume cupboard, half-height or full-height, or (c) a writing-up unit.

The department's headquarters are housed in part of the top floor, where the deep space of the laboratory unit has been used with little modification to accommodate additional offices, etc.

A BEAUTY MASK IS APPLIED—AND REMOVED

The whole brief sequence shown in pictures

"FRESH Beauty" — a beauty treat-ment mask recently put on the market by Max Factor Hollywood and London (Sales), Ltd., 16 Old Bond Street, London, W.1, comes in powder form and is mixed with cold water before usc.

After ten minutes it is peeled off the face in one piece. The pictures show, in sequence.



The mixing ingredients (shallow bowl, medicine glass containing four tablespoonfuls water, and spatula) are placed in readiness,



Water is added to the powder and rapidly mixed until a smooth paste is formed.



The mask is applied quickly to the face with the finger tips, avoiding the eyes, eyebrows and hairline.



smile loosens the mask, which is then detached by the edges.



The edges loosened, the mask is rolled up.



It comes away in one piece, leaving the skin clear, cool and moisturised.

NEW BOOKS

Compendium of Pharmaceutical Specialities

F. N. HUGHES, LL.D. (editor), Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc., 211 Victoria Street, Toronto, 2, Ontario, Canada, 9×6 in. Pp. 576 + Supplement Pp. iv + 112. First edition. \$9.00.

THE volume provides a source of information for branded pharmaceutical specialities available in Canada. The monographs give a description of the product, indications, dosage and packs, together with the abbreviated name of the manufacturer.

Retail Pharmacists' Handbook

H. G. Moss, M.P.s. (advisory editor). George Newnes, Ltd., Tower House, Southampton Street, London, W.C.2. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. xiv + 397. Second edition, 45s. THE second edition differs only slightly from the first, which appeared a little over three years ago. New chapters have been added on shop design and display and on the value of good customer relationship. The advisory editor contributes a chapter on rural pharmacy in which he discusses the prospects of the country pharmacist. The chapter replaces one which, in the first edition, included a somewhat sketchy list of veterinary diseases and remedies.

CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS

From the C. & D., May 15, 1873

WOMAN

THERE seems no hope of escape from the long-dreaded discussion on woman, which threatens us for the next annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. The subject is a fertile one, and if experience is worth anything, we may predict such an abundance of eloquence as to outshine even the well-remembered poisons dispute. The question at issue is as simple as it can possibly be, and ought not to require ten minutes' discussion. It is merely whether females, having satisfied all the requirements of the law, shall be admitted to associateship or membership in the Society. It would hardly be supposed that the ingenuity of fear would be equal to the task of finding danger lurking in such a simple request; but the subject has been deemed serious enough to agitate the whole Pharmaceutical Society from end to end of the British Isles. We have been warned that once admitted a member, woman might become a councillor, might become a president, might, we suppose, introduce plain and fancy needlework, and the use of the globes into the Preliminary Examination, and found courses of lectures on wet-nursing.



For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

ESTABLISHED 1859

Published weekly at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 6565

Trying-out New Drugs

"We must mistrust the assertions of our experience." In those words Lord Cohen crystallised his summing up as chairman of the Pharmaceutical Society's symposium on clinical trials on April 5 (C. & D., April 14, p. 407 and this issue, pp. 434-36). It was an apt comment, coming at the end of a day during which members of the pharmaceutical, medical and teaching professions had aimed much critical comment, both at one another and, more realistically, at the lack of adequate facilities or of any co-ordinated procedure for the conduct of trials. It cannot be denied, to deal first with one of the criticisms, that the unceasing flow of products from manufacturers' laboratories is, as Mr. Grainger said, "almost overwhelming" to the practising pharmacist. The general practitioner, who (samples apart) should have no stock problems, has every opportunity to develop a critical approach in his appraisal of new remedies. Unfortunately that approach is often merely sceptical, which is an unfortunate attitude in that it gives little encouragement to genuine strivers after improved forms of medication, however understandable it may be in the light of the "ample evidence" Lord Cohen mentioned that even the most "reputable" companies have on occasions put out biased or misleading information. Perhaps both the medical profession and pharmaceutical industry could be put in better order.

The meagre amenities available in non-teaching hospitals for carrying out satisfactory trials was emphasised by a number of speakers. That can only be regarded as one aspect of a more general torpor or stagnation that seems to have overtaken the hospital service in some of its manifestations. The suggestion by one manufacturer represented at the symposium that the industry might provide its own clinicians "on loan" to hospitals did not perhaps receive the serious consideration it deserved. Constructive ideas at the symposium were all too few, an exception being Professor Rosenheim's proposal for a central body to supervise the provision and direction of trials. His plan certainly provoked anxiety lest such a committee might exert a "dead hand," particularly in the investigation of longterm toxic effects. Nevertheless it gained considerable support. Apart from points made in Mr. Hadgraft's paper, and the support afforded him by hospital pharmacist colleagues, little was said of the practical problems to be faced in organising in-patient and out-patient trials. Clearly the two require subtle differences in approach, as well as meticulous planning and execution, if they are to succeed, and the pharmacist's rôle and his specific requirements as an intermediary need to be appreciated. It is therefore rather a pity in some respects that the symposium, which was conceived by the Association of Teaching Hospital Pharmacists primarily for the ventilation of such practical details, should have digressed somewhat from those original intentions.

Onward from Galen

A CURRENT CAUSERIE

"THE chaos the wage freeze has created in the Health Service" is a theme that will awaken responsive echoes among hospital pharmacists. In fact it was nurses' pay that, during two months in hospital, aroused the interest of Mr. R. H. S. Crossman, who published his comments in the March 30 issue of the Guardian. "When Enoch Powell asks nurses to accept 'the common sense of the incomes policy,' does he realise," writes Mr. Crossman, "that this common sense lays it down that the matron, with all her responsibilities, earns less than at least a dozen officials in 'admin'; that the sister responsible for the whole surgical ward is far worse off than the untrained clerk in charge of records; and that the pay packet of a staff nurse, with years of training and responsible experience behind her, is less than that of the orderly brought in to relieve her of unskilled duties? Why on earth does not Mr. Powell get down to his job of working out the new status and the new salary scale for the nursing profession, without which our whole hospital service is doomed to collapse?" The hospital pharmaceutical service, obviously, is not the only section that is in perilous plight.

"ROLL on the Gunners, roll on." All will echo the sentiment so long as the Gunners (the students and staff of the School of pharmacy, Leicester College of Technology and Commerce) continue to produce entertainers so talented as those who performed at the annual reunion on March 16 (see p. 350). They are understood to have written the lyrics they put over with such panache. A sample satirises the slow progress of work on extensions to the School.

There was a chemist, a Scottish chemist,
Who wandered far away, and lectured far away,
On good emulsions and tablet-making and antioxidants and all.
He told his students
Of the improvements
That should have all been done
In 1961;
But now he's sighing, his heart is crying,
He wishes that he had not said.
And now this chemist, this Scottish chemist,
Who'd wandered far away, and lectured far away,
Sees we are laughing, we're always laughing,
And he will fade away before they're done.
He bravely tells us, trys to convince us
That they will all be through
In 1962

But we don't listen, we'll not believe him; We watch those builders every day. And so this chemist, this Scottish chemist,

Who'd wandered far away, and lectured far away,
On good emulsions and tablet making and antioxidants and all
Hopes that you all will return again soon,
And then you all will see,
In 1973,

That he was right, and you should have listened To what he told you all along.
CHORUS (after each verse):

Because these new rooms for pharmacy Cannot possibly be done in time, you see; However quick these builders ought to be They'll not finish them in time.

The "Scottish chemist," to all appearances, enjoyed the satire as much as anyone. Perhaps he is just as impatient at the delays.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL

ISPLEASURE with the distribution policy of a firm of veterinary-medicine manufacturers was expressed by members of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland at the monthly meeting held on April 10.

The matter arose from a complaint by a member that his wholesaler had refused to supply him with a preparation ordered on a prescription issued by a veterinary surgeon. The wholesaler had stated that he was merely the agent for the manufacturer (CIBA Laboratories, Ltd.) and was obeying the general instructions of that company. The Irish Drug Association had also been informed of the refusal to supply the product, and had written to Messrs. CIBA for an explanation. In reply, the commercial manager of the company's veterinary department had said: "We have so far marketed only a limited number of veterinary prescriptions in Ireland, and the nature of those preparations led us to restrict their usage to the veterinary profession. In the circumstance, therefore, we asked our agents to dispatch veterinary orders placed through a chemist direct to the veterinary surgeon concerned and to invoice them through the chemist. We will now instruct Messrs. May Roberts to supply chemists with our veterinary preparations on the production of a veterinary surgeon's prescription. That would enable your members to obtain our supplies to deal with prescription demand."

MR. M. Power said he considered the last paragraph highly unsatisfactory. A pharmaceutical chemist should not be required to produce a prescription to a wholesaler.

MR. J. P. O'DONNELL agreed, adding that the pharmaceutical chemist was the rightful stockist of any remedy. "That is the kernel of the matter. Any firm that did not think a product should pass through the pharmacist should at least seek the views of the Pharmaceutical Society on a proposal to restrict the product."

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. Frank Loughman) observed that, while the matter might seem one for the Irish Drug Association, the Society was concerned because a pharmacist was being prevented from exercising his statutory right by a commercial company operating from outside the country. To offer to supply preparations direct to the veterinary surgeon and to invoice them through the chemist, whilst denying him the right to stock the goods, might imply that the firm believed the pharmacist was interested only in the profit. "We should manifest our displeasure and should write to the firm involved. We should use every means at our disposal to end this practice."

MR. G. C. O'NEILL said the Council had always interested itself in every type of dispensing—human or veterinary. Its policy had been expressed as far back as 1945 or 1946 and every veterinary manufacturer should be aware of the Council's views. It might be advisable for the Council to reiterate those views.

A Stamp of Approval?

MR. R. J. SEMPLE believed that most companies would be glad to endorse the Council's policy. Unfortunately, Ireland had been used as a dumping ground by outside companies who were not interested in local conditions and traditions. Commercial managers were interested not in ethics but in sales. He recommended the adoption of a system in use in certain countries which required a stamp on a product to disclose that it had the approval of the official pharmaceutical body.

MR. R. J. Power said representatives had been appointed to the Poisons Council for the purpose of advising the Minister for Agriculture on substances used in agriculture and in the veterinary field. The Minister was empowered to place restrictions on substances if he deemed it necessary for the general good. That was the only type of restriction

the speaker would be prepared to accept. He advocated the setting up of a subcommittee by the Council to examine current practices in veterinary dispensing.

It was agreed to set up the subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. D. J. Kennelly, H. P. Corrigan, J. P. O'Donnell, M. Power and R. J. Power, and to send a letter to Messrs. CIBA informing them of the Council's policy and inviting their comments.

A letter from Mr. Owen Lynch, M.P.S.I., Ennis, about the formation of a Clare Pharmacists' Association gave the names of the honorary officers (see C. & D., April 14, p. 391). The President reported that he had accepted an invitation to speak on the Pharmacy Bill to a meeting of chemists at Ennis. Despite short notice, about 70 per cent. of the pharmacists of the county had attended, and had voted in favour of forming the Association. "I gained an excellent impression of this Association and its officers. There should be a local association to represent every area in the country."

Clare Pharmacists Congratulated

MR. V. G. McElwee proposed that the Council should send its congratulations to the pharmacists of co. Clare. Seconding, Mr. Power said he would like to see the president's remarks given prominence in The Chemist and Druggist. When pharmacists met they could discuss ethical matters which led to a more ethical approach to many problems. Where local associations did not exist individuals tended to lose touch with the parent body.

A letter from a member referred to the appointment of representatives of the Irish Countrywomen's and Sugar Beet Growers' Associations, a trade union, and a county Committee of Agriculture to the Poisons Council. Mr. Power asked: "What qualifications have these people that would assist them in evaluating the toxicity of a substance? By what right are they equated with persons having pharmaceutical, medical and scientific qualifications? We have now reached the stage at which a Minister appoints unqualified persons to decide on the toxicity of a substance, while the same Minister declares in his Pharmacy Bill that only qualified persons—compelled to pay a retention fee to keep open shop—may sell the substance previously classified as a poison by the unqualified persons." The letter went on to deal with other aspects of the Pharmacy Bill and invited the Council's comments.

MR. M. COSTELLO said the letter clearly reflected the sincerity and conviction of the writer, but also revealed a lack of knowledge. It bore out forcibly what had been said earlier about the value of local associations. The Pharmacy Bill had been explained to local associations, and the views of members had been sought, Unless a member had an opportunity of hearing all the facts relating to a particular head in the Bill, it would be most difficult for him to regard it in its true perspective. MR. T. R. MILLER: "This letter is a good sign and reveals a heartening interest." The registrar was directed to convey the Council's views to the member.

A letter was received from the Belgian Pharmaceutical Association informing the Council that the new laboratories of its Medicines Control Office would be inaugurated in Brussels, June 16-17, and requested that a representative of the Society should attend.

MR. COSTELLO proposed that the president should attend as a goodwill gesture. The visit would also provide him with an opportunity to see how a pharmaceutical control laboratory was operated. MR. MILLER, who seconded the proposal, said it was right and proper that the Society should be represented; and it was agreed unanimously.

(To be concluded)

Pharmacy in Nigeria Today

DR. ROWSON REVIEWS HIS WORK AT IBADAN

"PHARMACY and Pharmaceutical Education in West Africa" was reviewed by Dr. J. M. Rowson (head of the department of pharmacy, Bradford Institute of Technology, and from 1957 to 1960 head of the department of pharmacy, Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology, Ibadan, Nigeria) at a scientific meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on March 15. Mr. F. W. Adams (registrar of the Society) was in the chair.

Dr. Rowson first gave something of the background of Nigeria. In its area of 373,000 sq. miles climate varied considerably. The effect of climatic conditions on the stability and storage of pharmaceuticals likewise differed mar-

kedly throughout the country.

Population (estimated at approximately 35 millions in 1958) was increasing at a rate of 2 per cent. per annum and represented 15 per cent, of the total population of the African continent.

National Industrial Policy

Only in recent years had substantial industrialisation and development taken place and official policy was to promote the growth of industry. A wide range of raw materials were found in the country, and there were adequate power and labour. Nigeria was a large market and "a useful focus for the whole of West Africa."

Education in Nigeria had made rapid strides, and higher education was increasingly available. During the past decade the University College at Ibadan had been established, with five faculties, including medicine. The Nigerian College of Technology was established in 1950 to provide for Nigeria's professional needs except in medicine.

At present Nigeria had 487 registered pharmacists, including about sixty expatriates. There were approximately 232 retail pharmacies, employing 312 pharmacists, "a terribly small number to serve a population of 35 millions." In government and mission hospitals 175 pharmacists were employed. The practice of pharmacy was governed by the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1946, and Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, both based on British legislation. The body charged with the administration of the Pharmacy

macy Ordinance was the Pharmacy Board, which before Nigerian independence had been nominated by the Governor General. It then consisted of a Director of Medical Services as chairman, with such other members as might be appointed by the Governor, of whom at least three were chemists and druggists, including the pharmaceutical registrar. The democratic nature of the Board was not obvious. The Board was responsible for arranging examinations for its own chemist and druggist qualification and for the award of its diploma to successful entrants. In addition to his statutory qualification, a chemist and druggist required, before he could practice in Nigeria, a licence from the Board to "import, mix, compound, prepare, dispense and sell drugs and poisons." The Board also granted permits to certain missionaries to "mix, mits to certain missionaries to compound, prepare or dispense drugs or poisons," subject to certain minimal conditions of training and control. Such missionaries could not engage in retail pharmacy. The Board appointed a chemist and druggist in the services of the Government as registrar, with responsibilities similar to those of the registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Board had powers to revoke or suspend licences or permits granted by it, and to remove names from any register kept under the Pharmacy Ordinance.

The Pharmacy Ordinance also attempted to control the sale of "patent" and proprietary medicines. The "patent medicine store" was fairly common throughout Nigeria.

Sales of proprietary medicines from market stalls were prohibited, but contraventions of the law were, regrettably, frequent. The Ordinance also sought to control medical advertisements.

Dr. Rowson said he could not overestimate his respect for the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria, a body completely voluntary and without any legal status. In 1960 about a third of all pharmacists in the country were members. "I was pleased to be a member of its Council and to help in furthering its work." The Society, which was organised in regions and branches, held an annual conference. In the Ibadan Branch retail, hospital and academic pharmacists met

and attempted to further the interests of pharmacy as a whole. The Society nominated representatives to serve on the Pharmacy Board, where they were a useful "conscience." A second body, the Nigerian Union of Pharmacists (basically hospital pharmacists) was an organisation representing all the Government-employed pharmacists, whether Federal or Regional.

Pharmaceutical Education

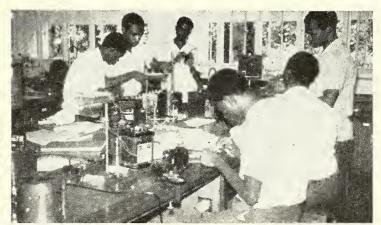
Pharmaceutical education had been provided for many years in the Ministry of Health's school of pharmacy in Yaba, a suburb of Lagos. Before 1939 nine to twelve students were admitted in alternate years, taking a two-year course of studies in preparation for the chemist and druggist qualification of the Pharmacy Board. The students were supported by the government and were destined for service in Government hospitals. During the 1939-45 war the number of students was increased and a limited number of places were available for students from other authorities. The students undertook to serve their authorities for a minimum of five years after qualification, and received a grant to cover maintenance during their years of study, their College fees being paid by the bonding authorities. During the five years of professional service they

were paid on an approved salary scale.

The Nigerian College of Technology was founded in 1950 as a Federal institution, with branches at Enugu, Iba-ban and Zaria. Work had commenced on the buildings of the Ibadan branch in that year, and the branch was officially opened in February 1954. United Kingdom Government provided funds for development and welfare, the remainder of the capital and the whole of the recurrent expenditure being provided by the Nigerian Government. The Federal Government decided that pharmacy department should be established in the Ibadan branch of the College and that it should gradually absorb the Yaba school of pharmacy. Approximately forty pharmacists per annum would undergo training. A conference on pharmaceutical education held in May 1958 had agreed that students already admitted to the College should pursue a two-year course of



Pharmacy department, Nigerian College of Technology, Ibadan,



Pharmacology laboratories at the College.





Retail pharmacies at Ibadan.

studies leading to a qualification of similar standard to the British Pharmaceutical Chemist diploma, but that a three-year course of professional studies of similar standard to that in Great Britain should be established. The conference also vided for a joint examination held by the Pharmacy Board and the College to be moderated by two external examiners. The College also agreed to provide facilities for training five or six students annually for a degree in pharmacy. A compulsory three-year course of studies had applied to all new pharmacy students since 1958. In May 1957 the first head of the pharmacy department had been appointed, taking up his duties on September 21, 1957. Plans for the department had been drawn up by the College architects on advice from the schools of pharmacy of the University of London and Chelsea Polytechnic. Work started on the building in November 1957, and the completed building ("the apple of my eye") was officially opened by the Federal Minister of Health in November 1959, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Brister of Gr Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain being officially represented by Mr. F. W. Adams.

Capacity of the Department

The department had a floor space of 30,300 sq. ft. and forty-seven rooms devoted to teaching and research work in all pharmaceutical subjects. Student numbers had developed apace. "In sessions 1957-59 we had six. In 1958-60 twenty-one new students were admitted, in 1959-61 thirty-three, There were satisfactory results for the first two sets of

examinations, at which Professors Linnell and Shotton had been the external examiners, "During my time in Nigeria I thoroughly enjoyed working with Nigerian students and with Nigerian staff. They have good mental capacity, extreme keenness to progress and they were always stimulating to work with."

From the earliest days of the department he had been concerned to develop research, and the formulation and preservation of pharmaceuticals in the tropics was one obvious line of investigation, a second being the investigation of Nigerian medicinal plants, of which there were many, "We commenced our investigations by establishing a herbarium and museum of Nigerian medicinal plants, and my two colleagues Dr. Kulkarni and Mr. Patel worked diligently at that project. We then commenced coarse pharmacological and chemical screenings of a number of plants, and hope shortly to publish some of the findings."

The future pharmaceutical needs of Nigeria were many. The pro-British bias of Nigerians was apparent, but the market was open to the goods of all countries and there was growing competition. The number of pharmacies was small in relation to the total needs of the country and there was room for great expansion. A darker side was the non-observance of the Pharmacy Ordinance—to some extent by pharmacists, but to a much larger extent by non-pharmacists.

In a country that was evolving at a rapid rate there was naturally extreme competition for the two most important materials—educated man-power and

money. "I believe it of the utmost importance that the profession of pharmacy should speak incisively, continuously and loudly in order to lay its claim to a reasonable share of manpower and money for the development of an adequate pharmaceutical service throughout the country, whether in retail, hospital or industry."

The speaker acknowledged indebtedness to the pharmaceutical registrar (Mr. Marquis) for some of the statistics, and to Mr. J. M. Foy, B.Pharm., M.P.S., for some of the colour transparencies.

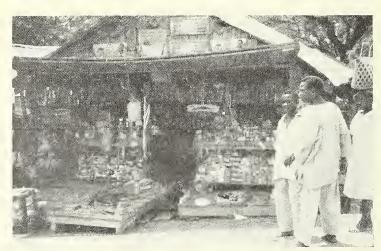
Earnings

During the discussion MR. F. MILLER asked what salary a retail pharmacist might expect to earn in Nigeria, and Dr. Rowson replied that no figures were available because the majority of businesses were run by owner pharmacists and generally without assistants

and generally without assistants.

MR, W. K. FITCH wondered if local conditions and the depredations of ants made the preservation of books difficult. He was particularly concerned for the fate of a set of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* donated by the Society to the Ibadan pharmacy school. Dr. Rowson thought the ants might consider that publication sufficiently dry stuff not to eat it. More seriously, he explained that mould and fungus growth represented the greatest hazard to books. Bacteriostats and fungistats incorporated into the paper and binding helped considerably.

DR. E. J. SHELLARD asked whether the investigations into the native flora being conducted at the Ibadan school



A stall of pharmaceutical sundries, Dugbe Market, Ibadan.



Open shelving at an Ibadan pharmacy.

were independent or part of a national effort. As yet, said the speaker, no firmly established national organisation existed for the purpose. The museum and herbarium at Ibadan were unique.

DR I. M. MITCHELL wanted to know how consistent the native medicine-men were in the use of their drugs, and whether they were able to identify plants with accuracy. How reliable were the text-books available on local medicinal plants? And had laboratory cquipment suffered badly from the high humidity of the area? DR. Rowson believed them "pretty sure of their stuff" when collecting crude drugs.
They knew the area and stuck to it, and the materials they handled were generally reactive — just how reactive was unknown both to themselves and Western pharmacologists. He sidered Hutchinson and Dalziel's "Flora of West Tropical Africa " and Dalziel's
"The Useful Plants of West Tropical Africa "to be remarkably reliable. The climate presented a real problem in maintaining laboratory equipment, being particularly conducive to the growth of fungi. Air conditioning was the most effective counter measure.

MR. K. A. LEES wanted to know what proportion of the Nigerian population the speaker considered to be approachable by "normal advertising," and Dr. Rowson thought "the majority."

H. Davis inquired about the possibility of pharmaceutical co-operation between the "Four Guineas," Dr. Rowson replied that the pharmaceutical profession could do a lot to link the four territories. The pharmaceutical set-up in Ghana was similar to that of Nigeria; the Ghanaian Pharmacy and Drugs Act was good, and there was no violent animosity between the pharmacists of the two countries.

Mr. P. C. SCHIMMER was told that, as yet, no patents had been taken out on the new drugs being investigated at Ibadan, though the speaker believed there to be "a bunch of winners

among them.

MR. H. L. CROSSLEY wondered if the British drug manufacturers had taken notice of the difficulties in storing pharmaceutical products in the country, and Rowson explained that storage problems varied widely from region to region. He did not think the manufacturers had given sufficient attention to the problem of closures. Local agents relied on large air-conditioned stores, but there was still a lot of work to be done on the problem.

MR. N. D. H. SHIPPLEY asked if the Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria enjoyed reciprocity with Great Britain. The reply was that the Pharmacy Board was able to accept "any appropriate qualification." In effect, British, Australian, South African and New Zealand qualifications were acceptable, but not There was no automatic American.

reciprocity at present.

MR. G. A. WHITECHURCH asked if European medicine was accepted in rural areas, and Dr. Rowson explained that, though there was still considerable superstition among the people, it was not closely linked with ill health. Western medicine was widely practised.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVES' ASSOCIATION

Annual meeting in Dublin

WHETHER the Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association should become affiliated to a trade union was discussed at the Association's annual meeting in Dublin on March 30. There was not a full attendance and it was decided to defer a decision to a special meeting to be held in the College of Pharmacy at 8 p.m. on May 4.

"Nothing to Lose by Association"

Mr. JOHN J. McKenna (president) thought there was nothing to lose by such association. A number of professions were affiliated without loss of status. Though the Association was registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, there were still certain things it

could not do.

MR. M. F. WALSHE (secretary), felt affiliation had a lot to recommend it, because the Unions carried much

strength and influence.

MR. J. TRAVERS said that under affiliation the Association would retain jurisdiction over its members; it would not have to accept any outside ruling in its internal affairs. There would be no obligation to strike in sympathy with staff employed in factories owned by members' companies. The only restriction would be that a member would not be permitted to do the work of a striker. Mr. Travers said that on the trade union members, and that "with the coming of the Common Market wc shall all be European.

MR. WALSHE said that he had written to tell Dr. R. F. Timoney (dean of

the College) that the Association was willing to co-operate in compiling a new guide to medicaments.

A letter from the secretary of the Hotels Federation stated that hotels could not agree to give special terms to members, whose status brought them outside the scope of commercial tra-vellers, to whom the concessions vellers,

applied.

The SECRETARY reported that there were now 119 and fifty-three associate members, about twenty-five new members having been admitted during the year. A deputation from the Association had been received by senior offi-cers of the Department of Health and by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, in connection with the Poisons Bill. The Association had established that members were entitled to participate in the pharmacy management course organised by the Postgraduate Committee.

Fifty-three members were reported in the Voluntary Health scheme (an increase of six on the previous year). Subscriptions should be sent to Mr. Des. Flanagan at 83 Foxfield Park,

Raheny, co. Dublin.

Finances

MR. PATRICK CUMMINS, for the treasurer (Mr. P. J. McGleenan), said that income exceeded expenditure by £38, leaving a credit balance of £123.

Members were urged to forward suggestions for the proposed new Health Act, so that the Association's views could be presented to the Select Committee.

"ORAL CONTRACEPTION"

Talk to North London pharmacists

A RECENT meeting of the North London Pharmaceutical Association and Branch of the Society on "Oral Contraception," was the best attended for several years, sixty-eight persons being present. Mr. J. S. Grant was in the chair. They met to see a film shown by courtesy of G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd., whom Mr. M. C. BAILEY represented for the purpose of answering members questions. Mr. Bailey explained that the film had been copied from a closed-circuit television broadcast to American doctors in January 1961. It showed a panel of American medical experts discussing the use of Enovid [American spelling for Enavid] in their clinics and practices. At the close of the film the chairman recommended method as virtually 100 per cent, effective with a daily dose of 10 mgm. of the drug. That was considerably more effective than any other known method of contraception. Enavid contained both a progestational agent (norethylnodrel) and an æstrogen (ethinyl æstradiol 3-methyl ether) and Conovid was a halfstrength Enavid found to be as effective as Enavid. The use of a half-strength Conovid (quarter-strength Enavid) has been tried in an attempt to reduce side effects (mainly nausea) and to lower the cost, but that was found to be less effective. By increasing the estrogen content it had been possible to raise the effectiveness to the previous level. Such a tablet was Conovid-E. The following points arose in the discussion. Nausea was usually transient and never lasted more than three months. If the tablets were taken for longer than twenty days menstruation was postponed and the cycle lengthened but it was not possible to delay the onset of the menopause by increasing the length of the cycle. The amount of hormone circulating in the bloodstream during a course of Conovid was less than in pregnancy. There was no reason to suppose that the preparation was carcinogenic and a study in Puerto Rieo women had revealed a lower incidence of carcinoma of the cervix than a control group. Asked whether oral contraception in its present form was as acceptable to the Eastern mind as to the Western, Mr. Bailey replied that the use of Conovid in India had not been as successful as in the West; the Eastern mind did not easily accept the daily dose regimen. Illeducated people of both East and West thought they could catch up on missed doses by swallowing seven tablets once a week. A solution might be some kind of depôt or implant and research on that was continuing.

Symposium on Clinical Trials

(Concluded from The Chemist and Druggist, April 14, p. 407)

CONTINUING Dr. Kuenssberg's paper, Dr. Knox said that conditions for trials differed in and out of hospitals. Practitioners were, too, in scientific isolation—a circumstance "exploited only too often"... the language of the statistician was all too often mixed with the superlatives of the "hidden persuader." As most trials in general practice were likely to be concerned with marginal advances in therapy, it was necessary to consider statistical requirements. Otherwise, many so-called therapeutic trials in general practice became merely consumer research. There was a case for the formation of clinical trial teams.

In Edinburgh the Local Medical Committee was consulted or informed about any major trial or investigation to be carried out by a university clinical department. The views of the general practitioner were passed to the special department concerned and subsequently all the practitioners in the area were informed about the aims and the outline of the trial. It should be unethical to treat a patient without his consent and without the family doctor's knowledge. The doctor ought to know more than just the code number of the drug under trial. Its potential side-effects, its potential action, even if it was the placebo the patient was having—he ought to have all that information, and he should know at what point to break the code if the occasion should arise.

The Pharmacist's Rôle

The last paper of the morning session was presented by Mr. J. HADGRAFT (Chief Pharmacist, Royal Free Hospital), who discussed "Pharmaceutical Colwho discussed "Pharmaceutical Collaboration in Clinical Trials." Mr. Hadgraft said the hospital pharmacist was concerned particularly with pharmaceutical preparations after the trial stage and had an interest in ensuring that drugs were tested clinically under optimal conditions. Disruption of a trial was avoidable by allocation of adequate supplies, and that was best assured if the stocks were controlled in the hospital pharmacy department. The pharmacist was frequently consulted for information, and confusion could arise if he was not fully aware of the preparations on trial. There was some need for a readier source of information concerning drugs during and immediately after clinical trial. could be saved if some central body could maintain a register of those drugs. That should not involve the manufacturer in giving information he did not wish to disclose. If the trial number were centrally registered, it would be possible to obtain the manufacturer's name and application could be made to him to release, at his discretion, either information or supplies. The pharmacist was responsible for ensuring correct storage and labelling procedures for poisons; and though many drugs at the clinical trial stage were not included in the Poisons List they should be subject to the same control as legally defined poisons. That could only be assured if the pharmacist had charge of the stocks.

In dispensing trial drugs, it was essential that the patient should be given no

suggestion that he was receiving special treatment. The preparations should be issued in the same manner as established drugs, and in no circumstances should the pharmacist engage in any discussion with the patient regarding his treatment. It had been argued that it was improper to collect the statutory prescription charge for drugs that had been supplied free to the hospital. However, there appeared to be no alternative. The patient might otherwise leave the hospital feeling he had been given a worthless preparation or, alternatively, a new "wonder drug." In either case, bias was introduced, and that might seriously affect the validity of the trial.

Dangerous Drugs

Trials involving a Dangerous Drug had the added complication that the appropriate records had to be kept. When such a drug was being tested against a non-D.D. preparation, the nursing or medical staff administering the preparation would have to be unaware which was the Dangerous Drug.

The containers in which clinical trial drugs were dispensed should be so labelled that the contents were identifiable in an emergency. Simple systems were open to the criticism that the code might easily be broken, but that could be overcome by assigning random numbers to active and control preparations, the pharmacist holding the key. Such a system ensured that the identity of the preparation might be disclosed in an emergency, without the possibility that the code would be broken accidentally.

Attention should be paid to the smallest details in labelling in order not to disclose inadvertently the identities of the active and placebo preparations. In a recent trial it had been noticed by the pharmacist that the active preparation was labelled with an expiry date, whereas none was given on the control.

The activity of a drug might be seriously affected by its formulation. A clinical trial was a test not only of the pharmacodynamic activity of a drug but also of the effectiveness of its formulation. Factors such as particle size might be of critical importance and the presence of other substances could modify the absorption rate. Although the substance might originally be in a fine powder, aggregation could occur during the tableting process.

Full opportunity should be given to the pharmacist in industry to elaborate the most suitable formulation of the drug for the purpose for which it was intended.

It was unwise to rely on the official test for tablet disintegration in assessing the possible effectiveness of a newly formulated drug, especially if it were a compound of low solubility. During the trial it might be necessary to check the effectiveness of the preparation by using an alternative formulation, and for that purpose small amounts of the drug might be needed by the pharmacist. The purpose was not to place the hospital pharmacist in a position to compete with the industry but to promote active collaboration between them, the industrial pharmacist having the responsibility of formulation for ultimate commercial release. In a

recent trial, it had been necessary for the anæsthetist to be unaware which of two drugs he was using. Both injections had been coloured immediately before use with a small amount of riboflavine to render them indistinguishable. The instability of one of the injections would have made it impossible for the manufacturer to produce the preparations thus.

Appearance, taste and smell could play an important part in determining the patient's response to an orally administered preparation. Some multi-coloured tablets and capsules had become identified in the public mind with particular types of action and in attempting to conduct an objective clinical trial of such preparations it might be necessary to give both placebo and drug an entirely different appearance.

The validity of a trial depended ultimately on the patient's co-operation. That could be secured under in-patient conditions, but was a less certain factor with out-patients, who might neglect to take their treatment.

Morning Discussion

The discussion that followed was opened by Professor A. G. MacGregor (University of Aberdeen) who criticised the marketing of drugs having only "marginal advantages" over existing products or devoid of distinct clinical applications. There needed to be homogeneity among patients in clinical trials—a need urged later also by Dr. D. A. P. Evans (University of Liverpool)—and many other therapeutic factors were more important than drugs. Time was fundamental in the conduct of trials. There was an unfortunate tendency for results of "pseudo-positive" trials to be cited in the literature and negative results to be ignored.

DR. R. H. Gosling (Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) suggested that doctors employed by manufacturers might be placed in hospitals solely to conduct trials.

Professor S. J. Hartfall (Leeds General Infirmary) thought that the bugbear of clinical trials was the placebo reactor.

Dr. M. Swerdlow (Salford Royal Hospital) pinpointed the problem of testing drugs, such as analgesics, that could not be ascribed a clear end-point. Nurses' prejudice against placebos was another complication.

DR. C. T. DOLLERY (London Post-graduate Medical School) thought the information issued by many manufacturers was better than formerly, though there was still room for improvement. Setting up of a race of clinical drugtesters would be a retrograde step. Many drugs ought to be tested by experts in the indicated diseases. At the primary trial stage it was necessary to be able to refer back to the pharmacologist quickly, and the existence of a body in the way, such as a central co-ordinating body, might be unfortunate.

DR. G. I. WATSON (College of General Practitioners) referred to some features peculiar to clinical trials in general practice. Where so many patients were children, every drug, even the placebo, ought to exert some beneficial effect on

the patient. Adult patients were often encouraged to make their own observations. Mild side-effects should be accepted so long as a drug was good. A placebo should please a patient, otherwise it was not a true placebo.

MR. A. R. G. CHAMINGS said that in the United States the Food and Drugs Administration required that each pharmacist should have full information on a trial drug. Medical institutes of the Commonwealth, he also suggested, might be used for clinical trials.

DR. D. P. WHEATLEY said that often a compound that appeared least promising emerged a most useful one. He defended the marketing of composite formulations of established remedies, not for increased efficacy but for increased convenience to the patient. An example was the use of a tablet containing a ganglionblocking agent, a diuretic and a potassium supplement, for use in hypertension.

MR. S. S. Rose (Salford Royal Hospital) felt that the committee envisaged by Professor Rosenheim could, if wisely constituted, help the wider publication of trials, possibly maintain a panel of in-terested clinicians and provide wider opportunities for the pharmaceutical industry to carry out trials.

Justification of Distribution

"The value of all drugs used must be that the patient shall benefit," declared LORD COHEN OF BIRKENHEAD (chairman), introducing speakers in the afternoon The paper that followed was by session. Dr. F. WRIGLEY (Wellcome Foundation, Ltd.), who presented the manufacturer's point of view on "After the trial—what justifies the general distribution of a new drug?" The first question considered by manufacturers was whether the best interests of the patient would be served by launching the preparation. Other considerations were whether it would provide a cheaper or better form of therapy than what was currently in use and whether the maker could compete with other manufacturers on level terms, produce the drug in sufficient quantity, and make a profit out of it.

Those points were investigated only after clinical trials in a sufficient number of patients had been conducted to provide the necessary evidence, and all toxicity

and other tests were complete.

It was a strict rule that a product must not be harmful when taken in normal therapeutic doses, and should not be dangerous to the "casual" user unless its value in medicine far outweighed its potential hazard. Side-effects were under review by a good manufacturer throughout a drug's life. In most companies it was recognised that the wider use of a drug brought its dangers with the allergic or sensitive patient.

In prelaunching discussions, preparations might be classified into three groups. Those in the first could be termed "evident." They might fill a long felt They might fill a long felt need in a particular field, represent an advance in presentation, give a reduction in toxicity, be more stable, or give the patient an economic advantage over preparations normally available for the same purpose. Given only the first point, there was an obvious justification for launching.

Many products had been made available in the knowledge that little or no profit would be made, but as a public

duty.

The second group of products represented marginal advances, though they might in total become just as important There were as a big breakthrough. numerous instances of slightly modified formulæ that had helped patients.

Another group were the so-called "metoo" products. They usually arose by mere imitation, no attempt being made for originality or research. Sometimes, however, two or three firms found themselves at the point of issue of a new product without being aware that competitors were working in the same field. Occasionally agreement was then entered into on a cross-licence basis and thus two, sometimes three, products more or less the same appeared at the same time. "One cannot help this happening, and in many cases it is not desirable to stop it even if it were possible, because this type of competitive situation can be a great help to the purchaser, as it stimulates competition.

Changes of opinion over the years had been responsible for the removal of many drugs from the market. Also, many products had never been launched, though they might have enjoyed a good sale, because of the belief of the clinical research worker that, though the drug apparently did some good, to prove so was not

possible.

In the final paper, headed "Is the Introduction of New Drugs Usually Justified?" Professor G. M. Wilson (University of Sheffield) discussed the adequacy of clinical trials. A doctor asked to prescribe a new remedy should ask the questions: (a) "What evidence is there that the preparation is therapeutically active?" Reports were often not readily available, and adverse comments tended to be omitted from makers' brochures. (b) "Is it new, and how does it compare with established agents?" There was need for a better method of comparing the *relative* values of different preparations. (c) "What is the potential relationship between therapeutic activity and tonic effects in the human patient?" trials were not sufficient to exclude the possibility of some toxic effects. Professor Wilson considered the release of a new drug should not at first be widespread if it gave only a marginal improvement over an established remedy. Present methods were not satisfactory, because information of toxic effects and the number of patients on a drug were not readily available to a manufacturer. His brochure should in those circumstances read "toxicity unknown."

Breakdown of New Products

During 1961 the speaker had traced 169 new products, of which 113 were mixtures of established drugs or new formulations of them: fifty-six were new agents, of which twenty-five had been subjected to adequate clinical trials, the results of which were readily available; and thirtyone had had no or inadequate trials. Evidence upon those last products had been restricted to "awaiting publication"
"trials awaiting publication"; clinica
"assessments": "safe, suppositions ; clinical "assessments"; safe suppositions (clinical activity predicted from pharmacological activity similar to that of an established drug); and evidence based on pharmacological activity alone. A number of sulphonamides had been introduced on evidence of their comparative (therapeutic) effectiveness, and a similar situation was

appearing with the new oral penicillins. Professor Wilson concluded: "The responsibility finally lies with the prescribing doctor," and he hoped the doctor would refuse to prescribe drugs not

adequately tested.

Opening the discussion, Professor O. L. WADE (Queen's University, Belfast) said it appeared there were major obstacles in the way of a satisfactory system of clinical Most doctors were still ignorant of the difficulties in assessing drugs; they might also feel emotionally against giving a placebo, or that a trial interfered with their freedom to prescribe what they thought their patients needed. There was a case for the central body suggested earlier, which would have to "vet" the drugs submitted to it, avoid duplication, and arrange trials with different doses and different sectors of the community. Some arrangements should be made between manufacturers and the Ministry of Health to assist the conduct of trials, and more facilities should be granted to universities.

Avoiding the Bottleneck

DR. A. K. PITTMAN (CIBA Laboratories, Ltd.) said the real problem was that the industry was producing too many drugs for comfort, and could not subject them all to trial. There was a developing trend towards greater selectivity, but a bottleneck still persisted because of inadequate facilities and investigators competent in clinical pharmacology. He hoped medical students would be trained further in clinical research and in critically appraising drugs. The industry was often accused of "persuading" doctors, but the remedy lay with the doctors. "Resthe remedy lay with the doctors. "Responsible sectors of industry are anxious to do anything to make clinical assessments more reliable, and will help to increase the facilities if it is told where they are most required."

DR. C. W. M. WILSON (Liverpool University), said that doctors were forced to depend on the most readily available.

to depend on the most readily available information—that of the pharmaceutical industry. According to a survey of general practitioners' prescribing habits in Liverpool, 40 per cent. of them (from a sample of twenty) believed their prescribing to be influenced by representatives. *Prescribers*' Journal gave comparative assessments, but few Liverpool doctors read it. A committee should be set up to see how pharmaceutical literature could be improved and made more useful to the

doctor. One speaker objected to the "sanctification of established drugs," i.e., those etc. What, included in the B.P., B.P.C., etc. Wha he asked, constituted an "established drug, and when did it become "disestablished"? PROFESSOR McGREGOR Professor McGregor commented that once a product became established" by its incorporation in the B.P., B.P.C. or B.N.F. it continued to be prescribed, and if its removal was suggested there was "much objection." The two arguments for retaining a substancethat it was effective and widely usedneed not be synonymous. It was astonishing, said Professor McGregor, how the price came down when "me-too" drugs arrived on the market. Many doctors' impressions were determined by the Cohen Committee's classification of products, and he wondered whether that information was the best that could be devised.

Dr. Wrigley considered the Cohen ommittee had caused "tremendous Committee had caused

trouble" by inhibiting manufacturers export activities, though the system of classification was only intended as a guide to prescribers in the United Kingdom. The pharmaceutical industry should have set up its own clinical trials body years ago, as it had done for ethical standards. It would be wrong to have an official committee exercising a dead hand on trials.

PROFESSOR WADE wondered if the pharmaceutical industry would be prepared to use the type of committee suggested by Professor Rosenheim. Would the Cohen Committee be prepared to undertake the task of directing trials? THE CHAIRMAN replied that his Committee would advise on trials but could not carry

DR. T. D. WHITTET (University College Hospital) supported the points made in Mr. Hadgraft's paper. Despite the Ministry of Health's recommendations that control of drugs in a hospital should be from the pharmacy, a manufacturer would occasionally slip up, to the annoyance of the pharmacist, who might hear of the trial only from a nurse. The pharmacist was keen to co-operate, and he hoped the industry would realise that. Those points of view were further supported by Mr. P. CREES (Dudley Road Hospital, Birmingham).

Professor D. R. Wood (University of Leeds) agreed that there was a need for more clinical pharmacology units in universities. It should be possible for them to be set up by the pharmaceutical industry, possibly with the co-operation of the Royal College of Physicians or the Pharmaceutical Society. He considered that drugs introduced as marginal advances only confused the practitioner.

DR. E. M. JEPSON (Westminster Hospital) referred to the trial patient's frustration at having to queue and pay 2s. at the hospital pharmacy for "a lump of sugar." MR. T. D. CLARKE (Crumpsall Mr. T. D. CLARKE (Crumpsall Hospital, Manchester) replied that the prescription charge was resented as much by the pharmaceutical profession as by doctors, but patients should not be made aware they were participating in a clinical trial. Long-term toxic effects of drugs might be recognised sooner if more attention were paid to the breakdown of drugs in the body.

DR. G. R. VENNING (G. D. Searle & Co., Ltd.) said that a manufacturer often received inquiries from doctors who had not read the literature. Of the organisations that today passed judgment on drugs, only one consulted manufacturers first. Manufacturers would welcome a central committee acceptable to, and consulting with, the industry. "No one knows a drug more intimately than those who develop it." Dr. Venning concluded: "If the Minister of Health continues to encourage other countries to produce drugs for us at a lower price, it will be a great disincentive to research by the pharmaceutical industry and, particularly, to its direction into major worthwhile projects.

Mr. Grainger said he had hoped more might be said about how a trial was staged. The trial could be made more satisfactory, and patients' inconvenience lessened, if there were preliminary discussions between the manufacturer's medical adviser, the clinician and the pharmacist on details such as placebo, cross-over, etc.

Professor Rosenheim said his proposed committee should include pharmacists and

doctors, to whom pharmaceutical companies would be able to submit information. It would not be official. He could not conceive why, as Professor Wood had suggested, it was the industry's responsibility to train doctors.

Dr. D. Jack (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.) thought a committee would do no better than the pharmacologist who carried out

the work.

T. Dollery (Post-graduate Dr. C. Medical School, London) suggested that control on the lines of the Food and Drugs Administration in the United States might be worth while; but Dr. Spinks pointed out that the Food and Drugs Administ-

ration only controlled drugs at the marketing stage. No agency could be substituted for a doctor who looked for adverse effects.

Dr. J. A. HARRINGTON (Uffculme Clinic, Birmingham) advocated a journal that would publish preliminary communi-

cations between clinicians.

Speakers from the Medical Research Council said that the M.R.C. had been responsible for all official trials on new antibiotics. It was not always possible to have adequate controls, for example in fatal or rare diseases. Manufacturers might co-operate to show that a new drug was better than existing ones.

\mathbf{WORLD} TRADE

Antibiotic Output in U.S.—The United States Tariff Commission have released figures showing that output of penicillin in 1961 reached a record total of 750,470 thousand million international units representing a rise of 51 per cent, over the previous year. Tetracycline rose 37 per cent, and streptomycin by 11 per cent. Heavy export demand for streptomycin was recorded during the year.

Indian Import Restrictions. -Indian Government is to continue a restrictive import policy in the year ending March 31, 1963, in order to conserve foreign exchange and protect budding domestic industries. The import quotas of established importers have been reduced or scrapped altogether in respect of 65 items, effect-

ing a saving of 10 million rupees in foreign exchange. Items for which quotas have been reduced include some medicinal products.

Japan to Curb Industrial Expansion. -Japan plans to discourage new capital outlays for plant and equipment except those for the electric power and cement industries. It is also proposed to introduce a medium term deferred payment system, six months to three years, to promote the export of (among other things) chemical fertilisers and pharmaceuticals. The official reason given for the curb on expansion is that if Japan was allowed to progress at the current rate, production might soon exceed effective demand and a stable operation of the economy might become difficult.

CHLORINE PLANT EXPANDED

Cheshire company's capacity up by 50 per cent.

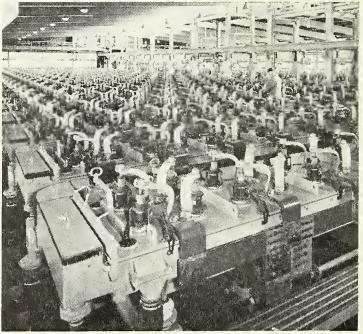
MURGATROYD'S Salt and Chemical Co., Ltd., have completed a £1½ million programme of capital expansion at Sandbach, Ches, increasing the company's production capacity by approximately 50 per cent. The company manufactures salt and chemicals derived from it (chlorine, caustic soda, and sodium hypochlorite, hydrochloric acid and hydrogen). Basic process at Sand-bach is the electrolysis of brine in mercury cells, the first batteries of which were installed seven years ago.

The hydrogen produced in the electrolysis was at first used only as a fuel gas in the boilers on the location. Since 1957 the company has expanded its hydrogen compression plant to meet an increasing demand for bulk hydrogen in the production of edible fats and benzol. The company, which was founded in 1889, was bought jointly

by the Distillers Ltd., and Co., Ltd., Fisons,

1954.

The new Sandbach plant is based on additional horizontal cells. Chlorine from the cells is passed to a new direct -tower, w cooling which incorporates a closed cooling water cir-cuit. After drying with sulphuric acid, the chlorine is compressed in stages and liquefied by cooling with refrigerated brine. Caustic soda (50 per cent. pure) is obtained direct from the cells. It is sold without further treatment or concentrated to 100 per cent.



The new mercury cell installations at Sandbach

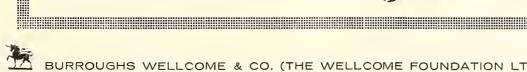


Thoughts of slimness are in the air - and when diets start, 'SAXIN' follows naturally. Be ready for big sales of 'SAXIN' — the non-fattening sweetener which makes the sweetest profits.

axin'

BIGGER PRESS ADVERTISING

Nation-wide 'SAXIN' campaigns in national newspapers and women's magazines are stepped up to double intensity. 'SAXIN' advertisements are continuous throughout the year in the Daily Express, Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Daily Telegraph, Irish and Scottish papers, Woman, Woman's Mirror, Woman's Own, Woman's Realm and Woman's Weekly. Stock up now with tubes of 100 and 200 tablets, bottles of 500 and 'SAXIN' Solution for cooking.





EXTRA PROFIT BONUS OFFER

FROM

PRETESTED PRODUCTS

ONE FREE

IN EVERY 12 FOR

Carters

LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Arrid

DEODORANTS

Nair

OFFER CLOSES MAY 11th

Minimum order 3 dozen assorted products

PLUS SPECIAL DISPLAY ALLOWANCES!

3 cases 5% allowance ● 5 cases 7½% ● 10 cases 10% ● 25 cases and over 12½%

AND

Biggest ever TV campaign

CARTERS

Over 80 spots

June to September

LONDON MIDLANDS

NORTH

ARRID

Nearly 50 spots

May to August

LONDON MIDLANDS

NORTH SCOTLAND

NAIR

Over 30 spots

May to August

SOUTHERN

will reach millions of customers many times over!

TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

LONDON, APRIL 17: The week before the Easter holidays brought no major changes in the CRUDE DRUGS market, the orders being mainly for small lots and covering a wide range of items.

Jamaican GINGER prices which had leaped ahead in the previous week, were held at the peak levels; the African variety, however, was 30s. per cwt. dearer for shipment. The firmer trend in Chinese MENTHOL noted in last week's report was maintained as spot prices rose by 2s. 6d. per lb. and shipment by one shilling. Senna pods were in tight supply although there were small lots of Alexandrian No. 1 offering at about 7s. 6d. per lb. and No. 2 at about 4s, AGAR was lower by one shilling per lb, at 12s, 6d, in bond. TURMERIC was dearer for shipment but spot holders did not adjust their prices.

Among Essential Oils, Madagascan CLOVE LEAF was fractionally easier for shipment, but the reduction was insufficient to change spot quotations. LEMONGRASS prices again moved upwards with shipment higher by 1s. 9d. per lb. and spot by one shilling. For shipment PALMAROSA was down by 5s. per lb., PATCHOULI by 3s. and ANISE by sixpence, while Chinese PERDERMANT was threadened degree. PEPPERMINT was threepence dearer.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETIC ACID. — B.P. glacial, minimum terms, £92 per ton naked; 98–100 per cent. £88. If supplied in carboys and demijohns add £17 per ton; drums £7 extra; plus cost of containers returnable at seller's expense. 80 per cent. grades: technical £73 per ton and pure £79, minimum bulk terms

Amidopyrin. — Per lb. 16s. 8d. for 5-cwt. lots; 1-cwt., 17s. 5d.

AMYLOBARBITONE, — B.P.C. is 78s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots and sodium, B.P.C., 88s. per kilo. ATROPINE.—Rates for 16-oz. (500 gm.):

per kilo per oz. s. 39 d. Alkaloid Methonitrate 1375 0 1375 0 1375 0 1357 0 0 METHONITRATE ...
METHYLBROMIDE 38 1198 6

BARBITONE. — Less than 25-kilo lots, 53s, 6d. per kilo. Sodium derivative, 51s. 9d. per kilo.

- B.P.C., 87s. 6d. per BUTOBARBITONE. kilo in less than 25-kilo lots.

CHRYSAROBIN.—Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 180s.

CITRIC ACID. — Domestic powder (in kegs) per cwt., 1–4-cwt. lots, 157s. 9d. to 168s. per cwt.; 5–19-cwt., 167s.; 1-ton, 155s. 9d to 166s.

Cocaine. — 16-oz. lots. hydrochloride, 91s. 6d. per oz.; ALKALOID, 101s. per oz. Subject to D.D.A. Regulations.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE, 68. 6d. per gm. hydrocortisone, ACETATE or Alcohol, 7s. per gm.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Home trade:—One-ton lots, 241s. per cwt.; 10-cwt., 242s.; 5-9-cwt., 243s.; 2-4 cwt., 244s.; 1-cwt., 245s. (If supplied in bags deduct 5s.)

CYCLOBARBITONE. — Less than 25 kilos: B.P.C., 73s. per kilo. CALCIUM, 85s. per kilo.

ETHER. — Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. ANÆSTHETIC, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s. 7½d.

GLYCERIN. — Chemically pure B.P. (s.g. 1.2627):-

	Over 25 tons		5 to an und 25 to	d ler	1 to an und 5 to	d er	Under 1 ton		
TANK WAGONS	s. d.		s.	d.	s.	s. d.		d.	
10-14 tons	186	0	- -		-	_			
5-10 tons	187	0	189	6	-	•			
DRUMS			i		1				
10 cwt.	190	0	192	0	195	0	201	0	
5 cwt.	190	0	192	0	195	0	201	0 6	
2½ cwt.	192	0	194	6	197	6	203	6	
1 cwt.	194	0	196	ō	199	0	205	Ō	
TINS		Ť		- 1		-		-	
56 lb.	209	0	211	6	216	6	225	0	
28 lb.	215	ŏ	217	ŏ	222	ŏ	230	6	
14 lb.	221	ŏ	223	ŏ	228	ŏ	236	6	

Delivery of less than 1 cwt, charged 7s. 6d. extra. Drums charged and returnable. Technical grade glycerin s.g. 1.2627 is 191s. 0d. per cwt. for lots of over 25 tons.

GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE.—B.P., 1s. 11½d. per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt. kegs. Technical is threepence per lb. less.

HEXOBARBITONE. — 25-kilo lots or over, 115s, per kilo.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Dilute B.P.C., from 3s. 2d. to 4s. per litre, as to quantity; Scheeles from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 9d.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. — 27.5 per cent. (by weight), £115 per ton; 35 per cent. £138 in returnable carboys.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Per kilo:

!	1 kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALCIUM, B.P.C.	17 2	16 1	15 I
IRON, B.P.C.	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.	23 1	22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C.	19 2	18 1	17 1

Iron salts.—Gluconate, B.P.C., 5s. 4d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots; sulphate, B.P., crystals, 10d. per lb. in 28-lb, lots: 1-cwt., 60s. per cwt., 5-cwt., 55s. per cwt.; granular, 2s. 6d. per cwt. extra. sulphate exsiccated, 1s. 6d. per lb. for 28-lb.; 1-cwt., 123s.; 5-cwt., 118s. per cwt., 1-cwt. fibre kegs free. Other packages extra. Phosphate, B.P.C., 28-lb., 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 3s. 3d. Phosphate, B.P.C., 1-cwt., 3s. 6d. per lb. Oxide red precipitated, B.P.C., 1949, 1-cwt., 2s. 1d. per lb.; Carbonate, saccharated, B.P.C., 1949, 28-lb., 3s. 3d.; 1-cwt., 3s. — ammonium citrate, scales, 4s. 1½d.; granular, 3s. 3½d. per lb. (5-cwt. lots).—Ammonium sulphate, 1-cwt., 1s. 7d. per lb.—Quinine ciitrate, 2s. 3d. per oz. in 100-oz. tin. IRON SALTS.—GLUCONATE, B.P.C., 5s. 4d. in 100-oz, tin.

Mandelic acid,—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. Calcium salt also 12s, 6d. Sodium mandelate, 13s. and Ammonium mandelate 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES .- Per kilo, under MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Per kilo, under 50-kilo lots—AMMONIATED MERCURY, B.P., lump or powder, 53s. 3d.; PERCHLORIDE, B.P.C. powder, 45s. 6d.; SUBCHLORIDE (calomel), B.P.C., 52s. 3d.; OXIDES, yellow, B.P., 55s.; red, B.P.C., 1949, 56s. 3d.

METHYL PHENOBARBITONE.—B.P.C., 80s. per kilo for less than 25-kilo lots.

NARCOTINE—ALKALOID and HYDROCHLOR-IDE, 3s. 9d. per oz. (132s. kilo) for under 35-oz. lots.

OESTRADIOL.—MONOBENZOATE, 16s. per

OPIATES.—Home trade prices (per oz.) subject to D.D.A. Regulations:—

	1 - 1	35 oz	. and	1 Une	der
		OV	er	35	oz.
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Codeine				!	
ALKALOID		54	0	55	0
HYDROCHLORIDE		47	3	48	3
PHOSPHATE		41	0	42	0
SULPHATE		47	3	48	3
Morphine					
ACETATE		50	0	51	0
ALKALOID		61	3	62	3
HYDROCHLORIDE		50	0	51	0
SULPHATE		50	0	51	0
TARTRATE		60	0	61	0
ETHYLMORPHINE					
ALKALOID		63	3	64	3
HYDROCHLORIDE		54	0	55	0
DIAMORPHINE					
ALKALOID		54	9	55	9
HYDROCHLORIDE		59	9	60	9

Paracetamol. — Minimum 10-cwt., 11s. per lb.; 1 ton, 10s, 11d.

PENICILLIN. - SODIUM, POTASSIUM, OF PROCAINE, 6d. per mega unit.

PENTOBARBITONE. — Under 25-kilo lots, 115s, per kilo.

PETHIDINE HYDROCHLORIDE. D.D.A. Regulations, 229s. 2d. per 250 gm.

PHENOBARBITONE. — Spot rate 50-kilo lots, 47s. 6d. per kilo; 5-kilo, 50s. 6d. per kilo for 5-kilo lots.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS. — B.P. (s.g. 1-750) is from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity. B.P. 1914, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hypophosphorous, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity; drums, 7s. per lb.; 50 per cent. acid in drums, 8s. 9d. per lb.

PHTHALYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 45s. per kilo.

Picrotoxin.—Per oz. 45s. 6d. (4-oz.).

PREDNISOLONE.—One-kilo lots, ALCOHOL, 14s. 3d.; ACETATE, 12s. 9d. per gm.

QUINALBARBITONE.—Sodium salt is 120s. per kilo for under 25-kilos.

RESORCINOL.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 4d. per

SALICYLAMIDE. - One-cwt., 6s. 3d. per 1b., 5-cwt., 5s. 11d.

SALOL.—B.P.C., 9s. per lb. (1-cwt. lots).

SAL PRUNELLA.—Balls, 3s. 10d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

STREPTOMYCIN.—BASE OF SULPHATE, 9d. per gm. Same prices for DIHYDRO.

STRYCHNINE. — 100-oz. lots: ALKALOID and HYDROCHLORIDE, 10s. 6d. per oz.; SULPHATE, 9s. 6d.

SUCCINYL SULPHATHIAZOLE. — Five-kilo lots, 60s. per kilo.

SULPHACETAMIDE. — SODIUM derivative, about 40s. per kilo in 100-kilo lots.

SULPHADIAZINE.—Five-kilo lots, 70s. per kilo.

SULPHAGUANIDINE. — 100-kilo lots, about 19s. 6d. per kilo.

SULPHANILAMIDE. — One-cwt. lots, 6s. per 1b.

SULPHAPYRIDINE. — Five-kilo lots, 120s.

Sulphathiazole. — 100-kilos, 32s. per kilo; 50 kilos, 33s.

SULPHUR—SUBLIMED FLOWERS, B.P., £50 ton; COMMERCIAL, £45; POWDER, £19 to £24; PRECIPITATED, B.P., £110; ROLL, £24 10s. All ex store.

TANNIC ACID.—The B.P. levis, ex ether, 9s. per lb.; B.P. powder, 8s. 6d. (5-cwt. lots)

THIOUREA.—Technical grade, 1-cwt. lots, 3s. 1½d. per lb.; 10 cwt., 2s. 9½d. per lb. THYMOL. — One-cwt. lots, 14s. per lb.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 12s. 6d. per lb. in bond; shipment, 11s. 9d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 175s. per cwt.; shipment, 172s. 6d., c.i.f., both nominal. Curação, spot, 410s.; shipment, 385s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 185s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 160s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS. — Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 20s. 6d to 23s. 6d. COPAIBA: B.P.C. grade, 11s. on spot. Peru: Spot, 8s. 6d., duty paid. Tolu: B.P., from 12s. to 17s. 6d, as to analysis.

Belladonna. — Herb and Leaves unobtainable. Root, 1s. 10d. per lb. for material testing over 0.5 per cent.

BENZOIN. — Sumatra block, spot £20 to £28 as to quality.

Висни. — Spot, 4s. 3d. per lb.; ship-ment, March-April, new crop, 3s. 11d., c.i.f.

CALAMUS.—Root, 100s. per cwt., spot, 87s. 6d., c.i.f.

Camphor.—B.P. powder, 3s. 10½d. per lb. in bond.

CAPSICUMS. -East African on stalk, 150s. per cwt.; Ethiopian, 145s.

CARDAMOMS.—Aleppy greens, 9s. 6d. per 1b., spot; shipment, 8s., c.i.f.

Cascara. - Spot, 260s. per cwt.; shipment, 240s., c.i.f.

CHAMOMILE.—Belgian, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. as to quality; Hungarian type, 6s. 6d.

CHERRY BARK. - Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s. 6½d., c.i.f.

CINNAMON QUILLS.—Shipment (c.i.f., per lb.) 4 O's, 5s. 6\frac{1}{3}d.; 3 O's, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d.; O, 4s. 9\frac{1}{2}d.; quillings, 3s. 3\frac{1}{3}d.; featherings,

CLOVES. — Zanzibar spot, 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d., c.i.f., as to grade.

COCHINEAL. — Black-brilliant, 8s. to 8s. 6d, per lb.; silver-grey, 6s. 6d. nominal.

COCILLANA. — Bark, 2s. per lb., spot; shipment, 1s. 9d., c.i.f., both nominal.

COLOCYNTH PULP.—Spot, 2s. per lb.

DIGITALIS. — *Purpurea* for shipment, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEMI.—Spot, 1s. 9½d. per lb. Shipment, 1s. 5d., c.i.f.

Ergot.—East European on spot 7s. per lb. Portuguese, spot, 8s.

Frangula.—Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot, French, 150s. per cwt.

GINGER.—(Per cwt.). African spot nominal; April-May shipment 330s., c.i.f.; Jamaican No. 3, spot, 500s.; shipment, no offers. Cochin, spot, 160s.; shipment, 150s. c.i.f.

GUM ACACIA. — Kordofan-cleaned sorts, 142s. 6d. per cwt., spot; shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

HENNA. - Indian, spot, 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 63s., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Spot cleared. Shipment: Costa Rican, 82s. 6d. to 87s. 6d. per lb.; Matto Grosso, small lot for May shipment, 57s. 6d., c.i.f.; Nicaraguan, no offers.

JUNIPER BERRIES. — Italian, 125s. per cwt.; German, 120s.

Karaya. — No cwt.; No. 2, 235s. No. 1 gum, spot 300s. per

LANOLIN. — ANHYDROUS B.P. is from 140s. to 155s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb. LINSEED. — Whole, 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE. — Natural root: Russian 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 57s.; Persian, 52s. 6d.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 200s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 6s. 3d. per lb.

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 55s. per lb. duty paid; shipment, 52s., c.i.f. Brazilian. 33s. 6d. in bond; 32s. 9d., c.i.f. Formosan, 41s. in bond; April shipment, 38s. 6d.

MERCURY.—About £62 10s. per flask of

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 8s. 6d. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 6s. 9d.; defectives, 5s. 3d.

Orange peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon 1s. 10d. pcr lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11½d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon. 1s. 3d.

Orris root.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt.

PEPPER.—White Sarawak spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.; shipment, 3s. 2d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s. 8½d.; shipment, 2s. 6d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, 310s. per cwt. spot; shipment, 287s. 6d., c.i.f.

PEPPERMINT.—Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 588s. per cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

PODOPHYLLUM.—Emodi, no offers, Peltatum, 365s. per cwt.

QUILLAIA.—Spot 185s. per cwt. ment, 160s., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small rounds from 4s. 6d. to 9s. per lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha selecta, 170s. per lb. spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

spot; shipment, 180s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). Anise.—Turkish nominally 350s., duty paid. Caraway.—Dutch, 160s., duty paid. Celery.—Indian, 275s.; shipment, April—May, 205s., c.i.f., new crop June—July, 150s., c.i.f. Coriander.—Moroccan, 130s., duty paid; Indian bold, 82s. 6d.; shipment, Moroccan current crop, 92s. 6d., c.i.f.; Indian bold, 70s., c.i.f. Cumin.—Cyprian, 175s.; Indian, 140s.; Iranian, 137s. 6d., duty paid. Shipment, Iranian, 120s., c.i.f. Dill.—Indian, 97s. 6d.; shipment, 75s., c.i.f. Fennel.—Indian, 110s.; shipment, 88s. 6d., c.i.f. Fenugreek.—Indian, 100s.; Moroccan, 102s. 6d., duty paid. Shipment, Moroccan, 85s., c.i.f. Mustard.—English, 65s. to 85s. according to quality.

Senega.—Spot, 15s. 9d. per lb.

Senega.—Spot, 15s. 9d. per lb.

SENDA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, new crop, spot: Primc No. 1, 2s. 4d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 5d.; No. 3, f.a.q., 1s. 1d. Pods: hand-picked, No. 1, 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 1s. 9d.; manufacturing cleared. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing cleared; hand-picked, small lots from 4s. to 7s. 6d.

SHELLAC. — F.O.T.N., 195s. per cwt.; No. 1, 207s. 6d.; F.O., 225s. to 275s., spot.

— White 77s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt. as to holder.

STYRAX.--Spot, 24s. 3d.

Tonquin Beans. — Para spot, 6s. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 5d., c.i.f. Angostura, 10s. 6d.

Tragacanth. — No. 1 ribbon, £135 to £137 10s. per cwt. No. 2, £127 10s. to £130.

TURMERIC. - Madras finger, 130s. per cwt. April shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT. — Spot: Belgian, whole for prompt shipment, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Indian, 150s. to 170s. Dutch 172s. 6d., c.i.f.

Vanillin.—Rates (per lb.) are now:—5-cwt. lots, 21s. 6d.; 1-cwt., 21s. 9d.; 56-lb., 22s.; small quantitics, 22s. 6d.

Waxes. — (Per cwt.). Bees'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 430s.; shipment, 410s., c.i.f. Abyssinian, spot cleared; shipment. 375s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot cleared, shipment, 375s., c.i.f. Candelilla, spot, 465s.; Carnauba, fatty grey, spot, 400s.; shipment, 367s. 6d., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 670s.; shipment, 620s. c.i.f.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Almond.—Spanish, 4s. 6d. per lb., duty

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

ANISE. — Chinese, 19s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 19s., c.i.f.

CARDAMOM.—English-distilled unquoted; imported, 280s. per lb.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best Eng. lish-distilled is 650s, per lb.; other B.P. oils from 85s, per lb. Ceylon leaf, forward shipment, 11s. 4d.; Seychelles, 7s., spot.

CITRONELLA. — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 7d.; shipment, 6s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, none in bond; April-May shipment, 8s. 10d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 8s. 8d., c.i.f.; spot cleared.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 8s. per lb., duty paid; shipment, 7s. 44d., c.i.f. Rectified 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled bud-oil, English, B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt.

COD-LIVER. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. including charged returnable drums. Veterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. Delivered terms, 25-stone lots.

EUCALYPTUS.—Spanish, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb. on spot. Chinese, 3s. 3d., all duty

FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 11s. per

GERANIUM.—Bourbon, 90s. to 130s. per lb. on the spot.

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 18s. per lb.

LEMON. — Californian cold-pressed from 26s, per lb, spot.

LEMONGRASS.—Spot, 24s. 6d.; April shipment, 23s. per lb., c.i.f.

Orange.—Floridan sweet oil, 3s. per lb.; Jest Indian, 3s. 6d.; West African, West Indian, 3s. 6d.; 14s. 6d.; Israeli, 5s.

Palmarosa. — Spot cleared. Shipment, 52s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.
Patchouli. — Penang is 26s., duty paid and 21s., c.i.f., per lb.
Pennyroyal. — Spot is 20s. per lb.,

duty paid.

PEPPERMINT. — Arvensis: Chinese spot, 26s.; shipment, 24s. 9d., c.i.f. Brazilian spot, 12s. 6d.; shipment. April, 11s. 9d., c.i.f. Piperita: Italian, 48s. per lb., spot nominal; shipment new crop, upwards of 60s. for best oil asked. American from 28s. to 30s. per lb. as to make.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 135s, per lb.; imported, 32s. 6d. Rectified leaf, 19s. 6d. per lb.

sylvestris, 9s., abietis, 15s.

ROSEMADY ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 9s. 3d. per lb.

on the spot for best quality.

SAGE.—Spanish 8s. 6d. per lb., Dalmatian, 23s.

SANDALWOOD. — Spot, 143s, 6d, to 147s, 6d, per lb.; forward, East Indian, 132s, 6d., c.i.f.

Sassafras. -- Brazilian is from 2s. 3d. per lb., duty paid.

SPEARMINT.—American oil on the spot 28s. per lb.

Tangerine.—From 34s. per lb.

UNITED STATES REPORT

NEW YORK, APRIL 16: Cheaper basic materials permitted a drop in the price of U.S.P. grade ALOIN to \$2.90 a lb. down 10 cents. AGAR turned easier and the price is down to \$2.25 per lb., a five cents loss. West Indian little Only on the price of the price is down to \$2.25 per lb., a five cents loss. bitter Orange oil moved up 50 cents to \$3.25 per lb. Lower per lb. among the Essential Oils were CEDARWOOD at \$1.10, down 15 cents; East Indian Sandalwood, \$23.25, down 50 cents, and Bourbon GERANIUM, \$21. down 50 cents

PRINT AND PUBLICITY

DISPLAY MATERIAL

Lastonet Products, Ltd., Redruth, Cornwall:
Lastonet surgical hosiery—showcard.

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS, LTD., Slough, Bueks: Aspro, Rennies. Wire self-serve dispenser.
PROGRESS SHAVING BRUSH (VULFIX), LTD., Mot-

tram Street, Stockport, Ches: Vulfix shaving

brushes. Cream plastic stand 7½ x 3¼ in.
SHULTON (GREAT BRITAIN), LTD., 100 Brompton
Road, London, S.W.3: Old Spice pre-electric
shave Iotion—"boot" printed in red and white, designed to hold one bottle; Old Spice hair eream-showeard.



NEW SHOWCARD: A showcard just produced by F. C. Paton (Southport), Ltd., 1a Peets Lane, Southport, Lancs, for Paton's dental ointment. Shown is a display outer of the product. Distributors are Thornton & Ross, Ltd., Hudders-

PRESS ADVERTISING

MONIL, LTD., Hunmanby, Filey, Yorks: Monil colour shampoo. In provincial newspapers.

WARD, BLENKINSOP & Co., LTD., Fulton House, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex: Panets. In national Sunday Press.

PUBLICATIONS Periodicals

ANTIGEN, LTD., Roscrea, eo. Tipperary: Antigen Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 11, Pp. 4.

CYANAMID OF GREAT BRITAIN, LTD., Bush House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2: Cyanamid Newsletter. Vol. 2, No. 6. Pp. 8.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middle-sex: Glaxo Bulletin, March, Pp. 14. Hilger & Watts, Ltd., 98 St. Paneras Way,

London, N.W.1: Hilger Journal, Vol. 7, No. 1. Pp. 18.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., Millbank, London, S.W.1: ICI Magazine. No. 303.

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL CO. (MOND). LTD., Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1: The Nickel Bulletin, Vol. 35, No. 1. Pp. 26.

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: Medical Bulletin, Vol. 10, No. 2, Pp. 40. MIDLAND SILICONES, LTD., Liehfield House, Small-

brook, Ringway, Birmingham, 5: Midland Silicone News. No. 12, Pp. 4.
PARKE, DAVIS & Co., Staines Road, Hounslow,

Middlesex: Parke-Davis Bulletin, No. 1, 1962.

ALBERT E. REED & CD., LTD., Reed House, Kew Bridge, Brentford, Middlesex.
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority,

17 Charles II Street, London, S.W.1: Atom. No. 64, Pp. 10.

COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week

April 29 to	Мау	5			London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westward	Border	Grampian	Eireann
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Brylereem					3	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	2	4	
Bunty baby products					_	_			_	_	_	_	3		_	_	
Christy's lanoline face					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Cooper's sprays					1	_	_	_	1	_		1				_	
Cow & Gate product	s						1		_	_				_		_	—
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Gillette					3	3	3	3	4	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	—
Imperial Leather soap					4	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	
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Lano-spray					1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	_
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Wright's coal tar soap					1		_	_	_			_	_		_		
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COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

Tuesday, April 24

SOUTH-EAST LONDON CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND Branch, Prince of Orange hotel, 189 Greenwieh High Road, London, S.E.10, at 8 p.m. Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 25

CONFERENCE INTERNATIONAL DES ARTS CHIMIQUES and Journees Techniques de Paris, Maison de la Chimie, 28 bis, Rue Saint-Dominque, Paris, 7. France

HULL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Royal Station hotel, Hull, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meet-

NUTRITION PANEL and FDOD GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6.15 p.m. Annual meetings. "Foods Low in Phenylalanine," Dr. L. I. Woolf on "Clinical Aspects" and Dr. F. A. Robinson on "Manufacture and Technological

Thursday, April 26

BRISTOL BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, board room, Old Council House, Corn Street, Bristol, 1, at 7.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

CONTROL SECTION, SDCIETY OF INSTRUMENT TECH-NDLOGY, Manson House, 26 Portland Place, London, W.1, at 5 p.m. Exposition of "Self-adaptive Control Systems."

EDINBURGH AND SDUTH-EAST SCOTLAND BRANCH,

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Meeting to form committee for Edinburgh meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, 1964, Mr. N. Herdman on "A Visitor's View of the Conference."

Institute of Packaging, Stationers' Hall, London, E.C.4, at 6.30 p.m. Annual meeting.

I EFDS BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Metro-

pole hotel, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. E. Kilburn on "Seenes and Stories from the Yorkshire Dales,"

MICROBIOLOGY GROUP, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, 6 p.m. Annual meeting. Sir Cyril Hinshelwood on "The Chemical Basis of Cell Properties."

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION and Branch, Nurses' Home, Redhill County Hospital, at 8 p.m. annual meeting. ROMFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

House of Commons, Westminster, London, S.W.1, at 7 p.m. Tour of both Houses of Parliament, Dinner at the House of Commons.

THAMES VALLEY PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Kingston hotel, Kingston-on-Thames, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting. Mr. L. Guest (Gevaert, Ltd.) on "A Symphony of Colour."

Friday, April 27

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH. Greyhound hotel, High Street, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Film evening.

FINE CHEMICALS GROUP, SDCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, Visit to the laboratories of Pfizer, Ltd., Sandwieh, Kent,

Duth Wales Section, Society of Chemical Industry, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, at 7 p.m. Mr. R. A. Wilson on "Chemistry and Space Flight."

Saturday, April 28

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR, Palais dti Centenaire, Brussels, Belgium, (Until May 9.)

Advance Information

PRODUCTION EXHIBITION, National Hall, Olympia, London, W.14, April 30 to May 5.

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF MAN-MADE FIBRES, Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. May 1-4.

INTERNATIONAL HOSPITAL EXHIBITION, Cologne, Germany, May 9-12.

LABORATORY APPARATUS AND MATERIALS EX-HIBITION, Harrogate, Yorks. May 14-18.

MECHANICAL HANDLING EXHIBITION, Earls Court, London, S.W.5. May 8-18.

PATENTS

COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED From the "Official Journal (Patents)," April 11, 1962

Therapeutic compositions comprising salts of substituted 4-hydroxy butyric acld. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 897,930.
S-triazolo [2,3-3] pyrimidine derivatives. Imperial

Chemical Industrics, Ltd. 897,970.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing polygly-cols, L. Lafon, 897,743.

Compound of silver and its method of prepara-Société de Recherches Scientifiques. 897,871.

Compositions for intravenous use for blood clot lysls, American Cyanamid Co. 897,439.

Sulphonamides. Shionogi & Co., Ltd. 897,440. Pharmaceutical compositions comprising hydroxy-lamine and derivatives thereof. Koninklijke Pharmaceutische Fabrieken Voorheen Bredesstheeman & Pharmacia, N.V. 897,470. Broca-

Pharmaceutical and veterinary anthelmintic compositions comprising 2-thienylmethyl-2-imidazolinyl sulphide and acld additional salts thereof. Chas, Pfizer & Co., Inc. 897,805.

Manufacture of dialkyl alkylphosphonothionates. National Research Development Corporation.

Method of producing aromatic sulphones. Philips' Gloelampenfabrieken, N.V. 897,722.

Cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives. Syntex. S.A. 897,732.

Tropine derivatives and process for their manufac-

ture. Sandoz, Ltd. 897,729. Non-hygroscopic crystalline thiobarbiturate salts.

Abbott Laboratories, Ltd. 897,849. Preparation of antiblotic aspartocin. American

Cyanamid Co. 897,581. Substituted 3:3:-3-triphenyl-propylamines and process for their manufacture. Farbwerke

Hoechst, A.G. 897,693. Purification of gelatine. Permutit Co., Ltd. 897.435.

1,3-di-methylol-4,5-bis (alkoxy)-2-imidazolidinones and use of same. Sumitomo Chemical Co., Ltd. 897,757.

Tetracycline derivatives. Société d'Etudes de Recherches et d'Applications Scientifiques et Medicales, E.R.A.S.M.E. 897,826.

6-aminopenicillanic acld, Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 897,617.

Polyamides, American Cyanamid Co. 897,680.

Process for the enzymatic acylation of 6-aminopenicillanic acids. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G.

Preparation of β , β -pentamethylene butyrolactone. Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co. 897,931.

Cosmetic compositions comprising metal salts and a process for the production thereof. Ryaxons, S.A. 897,867.

Manufacture of profiles from cold-rolled and heattreat steel and non-ferrous metal strips, Hoesch, A.G. 897.818.

Disinfecting and deodorizing compositions, Brook Chemicals, Ltd. 897,733.

Pyridine-N-oxide sulphur derivatives and pesticidal compositions containing them. Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, 897,900.

Synthetic inorganic pulverulent carriers and pesticidal compositions containing them. Shell Research, Ltd. 897,480.

Coating composition. Socony Mobil Oil Co., Inc. 897.644.

Organo mercury derivatives, their manufacture and use as preservatives. Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. 897,854.

Packages for sugical items. American Cyanamid Co. 897,706.

British patent specifications relating to the above will be obtainable (price 4s, 6d, each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Building, Chancery Lanc, London, W.C.2, from May 30.

WILLS

MR. T. IRONS, M.P.S., 37 River Street, Truro, Cornwall, left £3,026 (£2,688 net).

MR. J. H. JACKSON, M.P.S., 14 Austral Avenue, Woolston, nr. Warrington, Lancs, left £4,291 (£4,232 net).

Mr. David Morris, M.P.S., 10 Penyrheol rive, Felinfoel Road, Llanelly, Carms, left £13,233 (£13,061 net).

TRADE MARKS

APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED

BEFORE REGISTRATION
From the "Trade Marks Journal," April 11

For all goods (1)

CYMBILIDE, 828,827, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex. ASAGRAN, 828,892, by Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., London, S.W.1. MURSECTIN, 829,148, by Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead, nr. St. Albans, Herts.

For cosmetic preparations containing an extract of pollen, being in the nature of lotions and of creams (3)

CERNITIN, 809,017, by A.B. Cernelle, Vegeholm, Sweden,

For soaps, perfumes, non-medicated toilet preparations and cosmetic preparations (3) FRESHET, 816.012, by Myram Picker, Ltd.,

Surbiton, Surrey. For medicated shanipoos (3)

SEBICLEN, 819,346, by Denver Chemical Manufacturing Co., Stamford. Connecticut,

For shampoos (3)

SEXTET, 823,074, by Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Co., Morris Plains, New Jersey,

For non-medicated bath preparations (3) MIBBATH, 823,392, by Wella Rapid, Ltd., London, N.W.1.

For preparations for the hair (3) PLASTOFIX, 824,633, by Evelyn Paget Labora-

tories, Ltd., Bromley, Kent, For setting lotions for the hair (3) SE-TOL, 825,260, by Greens the Hairdressers.

Ltd., Falkirk, Stirlingshire. For non-medicated toilet preparations for the teeth (3)

SENSODYNE, 826,492, by Stafford-Miller. Ltd., Hatfield, Herts.

For cosmetics, toilet preparations for the cleaning, tinting or dyeing of hair, and hair dyes (3) POLYMEME, 827,637, by Therachemie Chemisch-Therapeutische, G.m.b.H.. Düsseldorf, Germany.

For preparations for treating the hair to retain the set thereof (3)

INECTOSET, 828,574, by Rapidol, Ltd., London, W.7.

For all goods (3)

KENDY, 828,799, by Devon Cold Wave Co., Ltd., London, W.2. APOGEE, 829,634, by Bourjois, Ltd., Croydon, Surrey. For creams for cosmetic and toilet purposes (3)

CREME BOREALE, 829,116, by Sirex, Ltd., London, W.C.2.

For surgical gauze (5)

NUFOLD, 786,006, by Johnson & Johnson (Gt. Britain), Ltd., Slough, Bucks.

For all goods (5)

Device with characters, 800,689, by Vsesojuznoje Exportno Importnoje Objedinenije Prodintorg, Moscow G.200, U.S.S.R, COOPAPHEN, 813,112, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. OLVARIT, 819,778, by N.V. Maatschappij Antradex (Antradex Co., Ltd.), Willemstad, Curação, Netherlands Antilles. SERKLEX, 825,973, by Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex. ROBANUL, 827,532, by A. H. Robins Co., Ltd., Horsham, Sussex. SEANDER, 828,689, by Cccil Anderson & Son, Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland. TRIMELARSAN, 828,889, by May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, Essex, MURSECTIN, 829,149, by Murphy Chemical Co., Ltd., Wheathampstead, nr. St. Albans, Herts.

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form and containing a salt of salicylic acid, all for export to Afghanistan, Bolivia, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaya, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Thailand (5)

SALINORM, B803,538, by Wallace Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., London, N.W.3.

For pharmacentical, veterinary and hygienic pre-parations and substances, all for use in the treatment of diseases and 'ailments of the skin and for use in gynaecology (5)

MARCODERM, 816,695, by Laboratoires Por-

cher, Paris, France.
For dietetic foods, and infants' and invalids'

PENTASET, 819,310, by N.V. Maatschappij Antradex (Antradex Co., Ltd.), Willemstad, Curação, Netherlands Antilles.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5) HEEMEX, 821,528, by G. R. Lane Charabs,

Ltd., Gloucester.

For all goods, but not including preparations for use as nutritional additions to animal foodstuffs or veterinary preparations for oral administration (5)

LIV-52, 823,144, by Himalaya Drug Co., Bombay, 1, India.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human and veterinary use, sanitary substances, medical and surgical plasters, material prepared for bandaging, disinfectants and antiseptics (5)

UTAPIREN, 824,380, by Geigy, S.A., Basle, 16. Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations, but not includ-

ing medicated confectionery (5) NEPTUNE'S BOUNTY, 824,595, by Barkers & Lee Smith, Ltd., Hull.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances

for human use in treatment of the skin (5)
BANTIXOL, 824,491, by Basoderm Dermatologische und Pharmazeurische Spezialpräparate. Pharmazeutische Spezialpräparate, gische und G.m.b.H., Biberach-on-the-Riss, Germany.

For medicinal and pharmaceutical preparatians (5) THEXAMINONE, 824,616, by Moore Medicinal Products, Ltd., Aberdeen, Scotland.

For antibiotic preparations (5)
ZACOMYCIN, 825,140, by Agprolin, Ltd..

Oldham, Lancs. For food for infants (5)

DAPTIL, 827,374, by American Home Products Corporation, New York, 17, U.S.A.

For insecticides, fungicides and acaricides (5) POLY-KIL, 828,511, by F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London, W.1,

For pharmaceutical products (5)

TRECAPLIX, 829,286, by Chimie et Atomistique, Paris. 7e, France.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances for human and veterinary use (5)

FIBRANTIL, 829,787, by CIBA, Ltd., Basle. Switzerland.

For fungicides (5)

MANZATE, 830,027, by E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A. For medicinal and pharmaceutical praducts (5) ORABASE, 830,052, by E. R. Squibb & Sons.

Ltd., London, W.1. For apparatus for measuring the alcahol content

in the human body (9)
BREATHALYZER, 816,952, by Robert Frank

Borkenstein, Bloomington, Indiana, U.S.A.

CONTEMPORARY **THEMES**

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

STREPTOMYCIN AND PENICILLIN. Synergism between; a proposed mechanism. Science, March 23. Iopine¹²⁵ as a protein label in immunology. Science, March 23.

PHARMACY, symbols of. J. Amer. pharm. Ass.,

PRESCRIPTION COMPATIBILITIES. Symposium on. J. Amer. pharm, Ass., April. FLAVOUR. Physiology and psychology of, J. Amer.

pharm. Ass., April. Growth of community pharmacy and pharma-

ceutical industry. J. Amer. pharm. Ass., April. DRUGS. Measurements of the effects of drugs on driver behaviour. J. Amer. med. Ass., March 24.

PESTICIDES. The toxicity of. Chron. Wld. Hlth. Org., April.

LIVE INFLUENZA VACCINE, trials of, in the Royal Air Force. Brit. med. J., April 14.

INACTIVATED INFLUENZA VACCINE in an industrial undertaking. Brit. med. J., April 14.

METHYLDOPA in hypertension: clinical and pharmacological studies, *Lancet*, April 14.

METHYLDOPA in the treatment of hypertension. Lancet, April 14.

SALICYLATE, Disadvantageous circulatory effects of, in rheumatic fever, *Lancet*, April 14.

METOPIRONE in the assessment of pituitaryadrenal function. Lancet, April 14.

INJECTABLE CARBON TETRACHLORIDE in the treatment

of Fasciola hepaticci infestation in lambs, Vet. Record, April 14.



Sivikin Champoo

Look at this

NEW fragrant perfume

NEW larger sachet

NEW elegant bottle label

SPECIAL introductory consumer offer on bottles,

"3d. off" small pack, "5d. off" large pack

SPECIAL heavy television advertising campaign reaching all your customers repeatedly

SPECIAL trade offer—one in every dozen completely FREE on sachets and reduced price offer packs—let our representative give you the details of this profitable new offer.

Silvikrin Shampoo – the brand leader with the fantastic success story

Silvikrin Shampoo, the brand leader for eight years in an ever-expanding market, has the biggest stock turnover of any shampoo on the market and Silvikrin Shampoo sales continue to increase. With these latest improvements, Silvikrin Shampoo will become more

3

popular than ever before. Silvikrin has been dominating the market for eight years; now sales will be boosted even higher through 1962. Make sure you have sufficient stock to meet the increased demand that will certainly come.

COUNTY LABORATORIES LTD., BEECHAM HOUSE WEST, GREAT WEST RD., BRENTFORD, MIDDX. ISL 4171

DENDRON announce Price Changes

PRODUCT DDD Prescription	RETAIL PRIC	CE EACH	PURCHASE TAX PER DOZEN	LIST PRICE PER DOZEN
	1 oz.	2/3	4/3	17/1
,	$2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	·	·	31/7
	5 oz.	·	·	48/8
	16 oz.	14/9	28/-	111/9
DDD Balm	Tube	2/3	4/3	17/1
	ī oz. Jar	2/8	5/1	20/2
	16 oz. Jar	17/3	32/8	130/9
Koko Hair Tonic		4/9	13/2	29/2
Cosmedin				
No. 1 and No. 2	1 oz.	2/2	6/-	13/4
	4 oz.	4/7	12/9	28/2
Nu Nale (liquid or cream)		2/5	6/8	14/11
		·	•	11/9
		The second secon	·	26/8
		·	·	25/9
		,	·	·
		6/6	18/-	40/-
			·	75/5
Spraytan (Original or Mousse of Lanolin)		12/6	34/7	76/11
Vitesso (sachets)		1/-	1/9	6/10
· ·			_	20/7
		6/3	17/4	38/5
Fayd Cream		7/3	20/1	44/7
			OAD, WATFORE), HERTS. >
	DDD Prescription (Ordinary and extra strong) DDD Balm Koko Hair Tonic Cosmedin No. 1 and No. 2 Nu Nale (liquid or cream) Nu Moon Cosmana Hand Cream Dentinox Perform (small) (large) Spraytan (Original or Mousse of Lanolin) Vitesso (sachets) (bottles) Nuvola Fayd Cream DENDRON DISTRIBUTORS LTD.,	DDD Prescription (Ordinary and extra strong) 1 oz. 2½ oz. 5 oz. 16 oz. DDD Balm Tube i oz. Jar 16 oz. Jar Koko Hair Tonic Cosmedin No. 1 and No. 2 4 oz. Nu Nale (liquid or cream) Nu Moon Cosmana Hand Cream Dentinox Perform (small) (large) Spraytan (Original or Mousse of Lanolin) Vitesso (sachets) (bottles) Nuvola Fayd Cream DENDRON DISTRIBUTORS LTD., 94 RICKMANS	DDD Prescription (Ordinary and extra strong) 1 oz. 2/3 2\frac{1}{2} oz. 4/2 5 oz. 6/5 16 oz. 14/9 DDD Balm Tube 2/3 1 oz. Jar 2/8 16 oz. Jar 17/3 Koko Hair Tonic Cosmedin No. 1 and No. 2 1 oz. 2/2 4 oz. 4/7 Nu Nale (liquid or cream) Nu Moon 1/11 Cosmana Hand Cream Dentinox Perform (small) (large) Spraytan (Original or Mousse of Lanolin) Vitesso (sachets) (bottles) Nuvola Fayd Cream 1 oz. 2/2 4 oz. 4/7 1 oz. 4/7 1 oz. 2/2 4 oz. 4/7 1 oz. 1/2 4 oz. 4/7 Nu Nale (liquid or cream) 1 /4 1 oz. 1/2 4 oz. 4/7 Nu Moon 1 /11 1 0z. 1/2 1 oz.	PRODUCT RETAIL PRICE EACH PER DOZEN DDD Prescription (Ordinary and extra strong) 1 oz. 2/3 4/3 2½ oz. 4/2 7/11 5 oz. 6/5 12/2 16 oz. 14/9 28/- DDD Balm Tube 2/3 4/3 1 oz. jar 2/8 5/1 16 oz. jar 17/3 32/8 Koko Hair Tonic 4/9 13/2 Cosmedin No. 1 and No. 2 1 oz. 2/2 6/- 4 oz. 4/7 12/9 Nu Nale (liquid or cream) 2/5 6/8 Nu Moon 1/11 5/4 Cosmana Hand Cream 4/4 12/- Dentinox 3/9 6/5 Perform (small) 6/6 18/- (large) 12/3 33/11 Spraytan (Original or Mousse of Lanolin) 12/6 34/7 Vitesso (sachets) 1/- 1/9 (bottles) 3/- 5/2 Nuvola 6/3 17/4 Fayd Cream 7/3 20/1 DENDRON DISTRIBUTORS LTD., 94 RICKMANSWORTH ROAD, WATFORE

Why not have the best?



Telephone: Rotherham 3188

RECKITT & SONS LTD.

The following prices will operate as from 10th April, 1962:—

	Retail Price	List Price per doz.	Purchase Tax per doz.
BATHJOYS	5d,	2/8	1/2
BATHJOY talc	3/2	19/6	$\frac{8/6\frac{3}{4}}{}$
CODIS		12/0	
8 tablets in foil	1/5	10/10	$2/7\frac{1}{2}$
20 tablets in foil 200 tablets in bottle	2/9 15/9	21/- 10/- ea.	$\frac{5/1\frac{1}{2}}{2/51}$
CAFDIS	13/9	10/- ea.	$\frac{2/5\frac{1}{4} \text{ ea.}}{}$
20 tablets in foil	11/9	13/4	3/3
250 tablets in bottle	12/8	8/- ea.	$1/11\frac{1}{2}$ ea.
DETTOL			
'B'.	$\frac{4/7}{2/8\frac{1}{2}}$	33/2	8/1
, D,	$\frac{2/62}{1/5\frac{1}{2}}$	19/7 10/7	4/9 1 2/7
1 gallon	26/7	18/10 ea.	4/7 ea.
DETTOL OBSTETRIC CREAM 'C' tube	3/-	21/8	$\frac{5/3\frac{1}{2}}{}$
DETTOL ANTISEPTIC CREAM			
C' Tube	3/-	21/8	$\frac{5/3\frac{1}{2}}{7/5}$
Squeeze bottle	4/-	30/5	1/3
DETTOL OINTMENT	1/6	11/3	2/9
, С,	3/6	27/-	$\frac{\overline{6}}{7}$
DETTOLIN			
·B·	2/3	15/11	$3/10\frac{1}{2}$
20 oz. 80 oz.	9/5 22/1	6/3 ea. 15/3 ea.	$1/6$ ea. $3/8\frac{1}{2}$ ea.
DISPRIN			7702 54.
100 tablets in foil	5/6	39/10	$9/8\frac{1}{2}$
50 tablets in bottle	3/5	24/8	$\frac{6/0\frac{1}{4}}{2/8}$
28 tablets in foil 26 tablets in bottle	$\frac{2/1}{2/1}$	15/1	3/8 3/8
8 tablets in foil	9d.	5/6	1/4
DISPRIN JUNIOR			2.121
48 tablets in foil 16 tablets in foil	1/10 9d.	13/3 5/6	$\frac{3/2^{\frac{3}{4}}}{1/4}$
		- 3/0	1/4
NULIS 'B'	2/6	16/4	7/2
, С,	1/8	10/11	4/9½
NULON		1	7.0
'B',	2/6 1/9	16/4 11/8	$\frac{7/2}{5/1\frac{1}{2}}$
Tubes	1/9	11/8	$5/1\frac{1}{2}$
STERADENT			
, Х ,	4/-	29/8	$\frac{7/2^{\frac{3}{4}}}{5/2^{\frac{1}{4}}}$
'A',	2/10	21/3 12/-	$\frac{5/2\frac{1}{4}}{2/11}$
Tablets	2/→	15/	3/73
BONOMINT			
Small	1/-	7/- 15/4	1/9 3/10
Large	2/2	- 15/4	- 3/10
BROOKLAX Small	1/-	7/-	1/9
Large	2/2	15/4	3/10
G.S. TABLETS			
25 size 50 size	1/6	10/ - 15/-	2/6 3/9
110 size	2/2 3/8	25/-	6/3

HULL & LONDON

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The Budget and Bristol-Myers

New price list

Mum Deodor	ants	
Rollette	4/10	New price
Refill	3/10	New price
Body Spray Mist	3/11	No change
Stick	3/-	New price
Mum for Men		
Roll/on	5/6	New price
Refill	4/6	New price
Cream, Trial	0/10	
Cream, Medium	2/-	No shaasa
Cream, Large	3/-	No change
Lotion	3/-)	

Ingram Shaving Cream

Lather	3/-)	
Lather Economy	4/3	No change
Brushless	2/10	

Ipana Toothpaste

_	· ·
Bufferin	
Tablets (36)	4/7 No change
Angiers	
Emulsion, 7-oz.	3/11 6/7 1/10 2/11 No change
Emulsion, 15-oz.	6/7 \ Na shanga
Junior Aspirin	1/10 No change
Junior Jell	2/11)

 $\frac{1/8}{2/9}$ No change

Supavite

Standard

Capsules (21)	5/- `)
Capsules (42)	9/-	No change
Capsules (84)	16/3	,

BRISTOL-MYERS CO. LTD., Stonefield Way, Victoria Road, Ruislip, Middlesex. Viking 5541

1,000,000 that's a huge marked NEW GOLDEN BAB

New liquid 'Baby-Bath' cleanses and keeps baby's skin naturally soft

YES! British babies take a million baths a day. Now 'Baby-Bath' is here to take care of baby's skin every day and ensure that it is kept naturally soft.

What's in it for you MONEY-because there's a special bonus. MONEY-because there's a special bonus.

MONEY—because there's a special bonus profit offer—one free bottle of 'Baby-Bath' worth 4/3 to you with every case of 'Baby-Bath' ordered Now (plus your normal profit).

MONEY— because of the tremendous sales appeal of 'Baby-Bath' PLUS tremendous backing by Golden Babe.

aths a day

Baby-Bath'

GOOD REASONS WHY OTHERS WILL BUY 'BABY-BATH'

Milder than the mildest baby-soap.

- Gives a soft, long-lasting lather.
- Needs no rinsing off.
- · Leaves baby's skin naturally soft, clean and smooth.
- No more need for oils and lotions.
- Can be used on baby's face—from birth.
- Is an excellent shampoo—perfectly safe at any age.
- Does not sting the eyes.
- Makes the water velvet smooth.
- Leaves no scum on skin or bath.
- Leaves mother's hands beautifully soft.



ig backing to launch 'Baby-Bath' and guarantee repeat sales

REE! A case of 'Baby-Bath' containing 24 vin sachets for your counter so that mothers an try it free.

ISPLAYS! For your window and your ounter—showcard and crowner.

LONG-TERM ADVERTISING! THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 4 will see advertisements

in Woman, Woman's Own and Sunday Pictorial AND 'BABY-BATH' IS ANNOUNCED ON MANY LILIA-WHITE PRODUCTS.

ours! Special introductory bonus if you order NOW-

LILIA-WHITE (SALES) LTD., WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS.

COMPLEXION **TABLETS**

50's-Bottles, Uncartoned with pharmacist's name and address on label Counter Display Material

Showouters of I dozen each

1 dozen 15/6

3 dozen @ 15/-

12 dozen @ 14/6 (+ 25% P.T.)

for sample and trade terms apply to

ARTHUR H. COX & CO. LTD BRIGHTON · ENGLAND

Lobidan

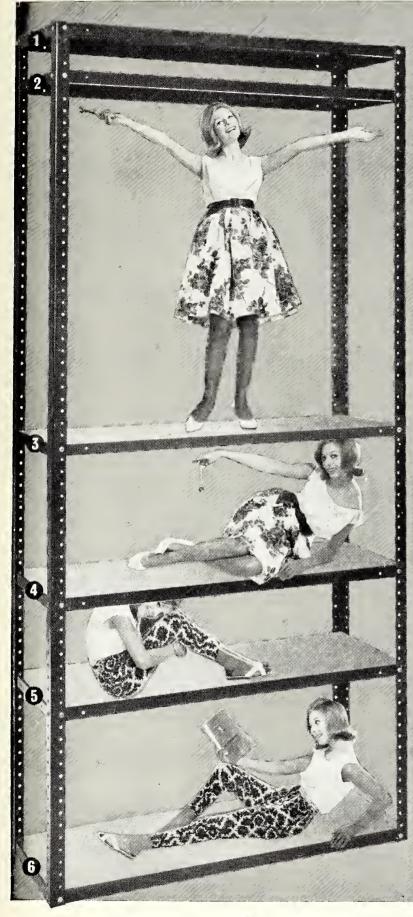
helps them to stop smoking...

...and is confidently recommended to medical practitioners as the practical part of their invaluable advice to patients to stop or reduce their consumption of tobacco. Lobidan makes a contribution to preventive medicine, for the prophylaxis. or the treatment, of specific diseases where smoking is contra-indicated.





Tube of 15 Tablets: Price now 14/7 (incl. reduced P.T. 2/1).
Dispensing Packs of 100 and 250 also available.



72" high 34" wide, 12" deep Stove enamelled dark green

STRUIG

Heavy gauge steel

Each shelf will carry 400lb
distributed weight

ADJUSTABLE EVERY INCH

Six shelves per bay Extra shelves 8/- each

COMPLETE BAY ONLY

Delivered Free in England, Scotland and Wales. Satisfaction guaranteed or equipment replaced. Quantity discount on orders for six bays or more. Send for catalogue of other storage equipment. Unassembled, ready for erection. Other sizes available.

Also available in white at £5. 15. 0. Extra shelves in white at 11/6 each.

N. C. BROWN LTD

SHELVING DIVISION · EAGLE STEELWORKS · HEYWOOD · LANCS

Telephone: Heywood 69018 (6 lines)

FIRST—roll-on deodorant FIRST—favourite of all roll-ons

NOW!

ROLLETTE SCORES TWO MORE FIRSTS

FIRST to offer a choice of PERFUME and COLOUR

Mum keeps ahead by anticipating your customers' needs... by giving you the strongest possible selling story. So now you have Mum Rollette in two perfumes, the flower-fragrance of the pink pack which has for so long been a top seller and an appealing new perfume in a new GREEN pack. Make certain you have ample stocks of each.

ROLLETTE BOTH PINK & GREEN

WILL BE PROMOTED BY THE
BIGGEST EVER T.V. CAMPAIGN
FOR MUM PRODUCTS An all-out, sell-out Television drive will sweep across the country from May to September.

FREQUENT 30 SECOND
PEAK SPOTS ON ALL STATIONS

Make the most of this new Mum sales booster—show MUM PINK, show MUM GREEN and let your customers choose.





NEW SALES GET THE

GREEN LIGHT WITH INTERNATIONAL STREET OF THE WITH INTERNATIONAL ST

ROLLETTE

Feature it strongly alongside pink Mum—and give double weight to the powerful Mum Rollette appeal. Refills available, too, in new GREEN Mum Rollette.

REVISION TO PRICES OF MUM DEODORANTS DUE TO BUDGET

Mum Rollette Rollette Refiil Mum Body Spray Mist Mum Stick Mum Lotion Mum Cream 4/10 3/10 3/11 3/-3/-2/- medium

3/- large





Nactisol is a combination of an anticholinergic and an anxiety-relieving drug.

Nactisol * halves gastric acid secretion

- * lessens gastric spasm
- * relieves mental stress and dispels anxiety

Nactisol is an ideal formulation. It is long acting and gives an even clinical response without side effects.

Each Nactisol tablet contains Nacton 2mg. and butabarbital 7½ mg.



Nactisol is a product of British research at

BEECHAM RESEARCH LABORATORIES LIMITED

Brentford, England. Telephone: ISLeworth 4111

N/L.1



A full page in 'Woman' next week

(28th April)

CONTINUES DR. SCHOLL'S
DRAMATIC 1962 ADVERTISING
WITH THE MESSAGE "WHEN
YOU GO SHOPPING ...
LOOK for the

FOOT COMFORT COUNTER!"

10,849,000 readers . . . 21,698,000 feet . . . Nine out of ten suffering at some time from some form of common foot pain . . . More customers than ever walking your way for foot relief. That's the promise of just this one space in Dr. Scholl's 1962 advertising campaign.

This will be followed by:



A Full Page in **WOMAN'S OWN** - - 9,689,000 readers and other dominant advertisements regularly appearing in:

DAILY EXPRESS - - 13,012,000 readers

DAILY MIRROR - - 14,627,000 readers

DAILY MAIL - - 7,650,000 readers

DAILY HERALD - - 5,210,000 readers

DOMINANT ADVERTISING RIGHT THROUGH THE SUMMER

DISPLAY FOOT AIDS NOW!

WHEN THEY GO SHOPPING WILL THEY SEE YOUR FOOT COMFORT COUNTER

No change in D'Scholl's retail prices

This is a campaign planned to ensure that you sell more, even more Dr. Scholl's Foot Aids in 1962 than ever. Never before has there been such a sales-creative, self-selection variety of Dr. Scholl's merchandise. Never before have you been able to show them in such profusion and so attractively displayed. Never before have they been so heavily promoted by consumer advertising. So take these four steps to heavier sales in your Pharmacy.

CHECK YOUR **STOCKS**

REPLENISH THEM NOW

BUILD UP YOUR DISPLAYS

PROFIT **EVEN MORE** FROM





D'Scholl's Aids to foot comfort

THE SCHOLL MFG. CO. LTD., 182-204 ST. JOHN STREET, LONDON, E.C.1

PURCHASE TAX ALTERATIONS, BUDGET 1962

TWO NATIONALLY ADVERTISED LEADERS

MEGGEZONES

AND

MEGGESON DYSPEPSIA TABLETS will still retail at 2'- per tin

REVISED PRICE LIST

PRODUCT	RETAIL PRICE EACH	TRADE PRICE PER DOZEN	PURCHASE TAX PER DOZEN
Meggezones	2/-	14/-	3/6
Children's Meggezones	1/6	9/8	2/5
Meggeson Dyspepsia Tablets (tin)	2/-	14/	3/6
Meggeson Dyspepsia Tablets (bottle)	4/4	30/-	7/6
Dex Pastilets	3/6	29/-	nil
Sore Throat Lozenges	1/10	12/-	3/
Gee's Linctus Pastilles B.P.C		11/6	nil
*Glycerine & Blackcurrant Pastilles	1/8	12/-	1/10
*Glycerine, Lemon & Honey Pastilles	1/8	12/-	1/10
*Mixed Fruit Pastilles—3 oz. (transparent bag)	10d.	6/8	1/-
*Mixed Fruit Pastilles—6 oz. carton	1/8	13/4	2/-
*Bitter Lemon Jellies—3 oz. (transparent bag)	10d.	6/8	1/-
*Crème de Menthe Pastilles—4 oz. (transparent bag)	$1/1\frac{1}{2}$	9/-	1/4
Digestoids	1/-	7/-	1/9
Meggezones Cough Syrup	2/-	14/-	3/6 .
PACKED PASTILLES—ST. GEORGE SERIES			
Bronchial Pastilles	_	11/9	2/11
Glycerine & Thymol Pastilles	_	11/9	2/11
Menthol & Eucalyptus Pastilles	_	11/9	2/11
Universal Antiseptic Pastilles		11/9	2/11

^{*}Operative from 1st. May 1962

MEGGESON & CO. LTD. PENARTH STREET, LONDON S.E.15

COUNTY LABORATORIES LTD. ANNOUNCE THE FOLLOWING PRICE REVISIONS

effective 10th April 1962

PRODUCT	Retail Selling Price inc. P.T. each	Standard Wholesale Price Doz.	Purchase Tax Doz.	PRODUCT	Retail Selling Price inc. P.T. each	Standard Wholesale Price Doz.	Purchase Tax Doz.
BRYLCREEM A.44 Junior Tub A.47 Medium Tub A.48 Large Tub A.35 Large Tube A.36 King Size Tube A.80 Home Dispenser A.81 Dispenser Refill	1/11 2/11 5/- 2/7 3/10 8/9 4/1	12/7 19/2 32/9 16/11 25/1 57/4 26/9	5/8 8/7½ 14/9 7/7½ 11/3½ 25/10 12/0½	BRISTOW'S SHAMPOO AND HAIR SPRAY L.71 Liq. S'poo Sachet L.73 ,, ,, Bottle L.84 Gream S'poo Sach. L.82 ,, ,, Tube L.52 Star Spray,	3/-	6/1 22/1 6/1 22/1	1/6½ 5/6½ 1/6½ 5/6½
MACLEANS TOOTHPASTE M.51 Standard M.52 Large M.53 Economy SILVIKRIN HAIRDRESSINGS & SHAMPOOS	2/1 3/1 4/-	15/4 22/8 29/5	3/10 5/8 7/4½	Princess L.5 Star Spray, Queen VOSENE V.4 Liq. S'poo Sachet V.1 ,, ,, Bot. Sm. V.2 ,, ,, ,, Lge. V.5 Gream S'poo Sach.	8/6 12/- 8d. 2/4 4/6 8d.	55/9 78/8 4/11 17/2 33/1 4/11	25/1 35/5 1/2½ 4/3½ 8/3½ 1/2½
S.26 Hair Gream Sm. S.27 ,, ,, Lge. S.38 ,, ,, Tube S.37 Dispenser Refill S.1 Pure Silvikrin S.4 Hair Dressing Sm. S.5 ,, ,, Lge.	2/1 3/1 3/4 4/6 12/- 2/11 4/6	13/8 20/2 21/10 29/6 78/8 19/2 29/6	6/2 9/1 9/10 13/3½ 35/5 8/7½ 13/3½	BODY MIST D.II Spray Small D.I2 ,, Large D.I3 Roll-on D.I6 ,, Refill D.I7 Stick	3/9 6/6 5/- 3/9 3/6	24/7 42/7 32/9 24/7 22/11	11/1 19/2 14/9 11/1 - 10/4
S.42 Liq. S'poo Sachet S.43 ,, ,, Bot. Sm. S.45 ,, ,, Lge. PLEASE NOTE: The thre ducts listed above are the rev 16thApril-Old formula/pack prices, viz: Sachet 8d., Smal	e Silvikrin vised form products s	ula/pack ava hould be sole	ilable from datoriginal	WAVE SET E.31 Small E.32 Large HILTONE H.24 Consumer Pack COUNTESS	1/9 3/2 5/9	11/6 20/9 37/8	5/2 9/4 16/11
S.23 Gream S'poo Sach. S.18 ,, ,, Tube	10d. 3/-	6/1 22/1	1/6½ 5/6½	C.2 Small C.1 Large	1/11 3/4	12/7 21/10	5/8 9/10

COUNTY LABORATORIES LIMITED

BEECHAM HOUSE WEST, GREAT WEST ROAD, BRENTFORD,
MIDDLESEX. Telephone: ISLeworth 4171

THE TONI COMPANY

announce the following prices effective from

April 10th 1962

TONI HOME PERMANENT

(WITH READY-MIX CREME NEUTRALISER)

TONI Super 9/- Regular 9/- Gentle 9/TIP TONI Super 5/7d Regular 5/7d Gentle 5/7d
TONI CONTINENTAL 8/9d

PROM HOME PERMANENT

White and Pink Rose PROM 8/- White and Pink Rose PROM End Curl 4/11d

TONI SPIN CURLERS

LARGE SIZE 3d MIDGET SIZE 3d 42 PACK 10/6d

TONI ROLLERS

SOF-WAVE SETTING ROLLERS, Large 4d Medium 3½d Small 3d BRUSH ROLLERS 6d

CARESS HAIR SPRAY

Puffer Spray 4/2d Puffer Spray Refill 2/5d
Popular Size Aerosol 7/11d Giant Size Aerosol 11/3d

FOCUS HAIR COLOUR HIGHLIGHT Nos. 1-7 2/5d
FOCUS HAIR COLOUR BLEND Nos. 10 & 11 2/5d

TAME CREME RINSE

2 OZ. SIZE **3/4**d 4 OZ. SIZE **5/3**d

WHITE RAIN LOTION SHAMPOO

SACHET 9d BOTTLE Standard Size 2/6d, Large Size 4/-

These are the new authorised re-sale prices to the Public

BUDGET PRICE CHANGES

New lower prices for Blue Gillette Extra NOW 2'- FOR 5 3'11 FOR A 10

Following the recent purchase tax changes announced by the Chancellor, the retail price of Blue Gillette Extra has been reduced to 2/- for 5 and 3/11 for a dispenser of 10. Because of the continuing rise in production costs there will not be any downward adjustment in the retail

prices of other Gillette products.

Blue Gillette Extra is now Britain's biggest-selling blade. These new lower prices, coupled with the very heavy promotion currently being mounted, will result in an even larger and more profitable market share for this remarkable blade.

GOLDEN LIMITED

announce price revisions for

L'OREAL HAIR BEAUTY PRODUCTS

with effect from 10th April 1962

	NEW RETAIL PRICE	TRADE PRICE	PURCHASE TAX
COLOR-GLO Semi-permanent hair colouring (all shades)	per bottle	23/- per doz.	10/4 per doz.
COLOR-MATCH Liquid semi-permanent colouring for matching in grey hairs (6 shades)	per bottle	33/4 per doz.	15/- per doz.
BROWN-GLO Cream semi-permanent colouring for concealing greying hair (6 shades)	r per tube	31/3 per doz.	14/1 per doz.
TRESS WAVE SET (large size) TRESS WAVE SET	per bottle	15/4 per doz. 10/3	6/11 per doz. 4/8
TRILI Brush-in hair conditioner and dressing	2/6	15/4 per doz.	6/11 per doz.
SHINING LOOK Brush-in dressing	-/	18/5 per doz.	8/4 per doz.
L'OREAL BLEACH	2/4 per packet	14/4 per doz.	6/6 per doz.
Permanent eyelash and eyebrow darkener	-,-	33/4 per doz.	15/- per doz.
AMBRE SOLAIRE Sun tan oil Creme	per bottle	44/8 per doz. 40/- per doz.	20/1 per doz. 18/- per doz.
Aerosols (oil and mousse)	15/- per aerosol	92/- per doz.	41/5 per doz.

Creations of

L'OREAL · PARIS

PRICE CHANGES

The following prices will operate as from 10th April, 1962:—

	Retail Price	List Price per doz.	Purchase Tax per doz.
JANE SEYMOUR			
Skin Perfume	2/6	15/5	6/9
Talc	$\frac{2}{9}$	17/-	7/5
Bathcubes	$\frac{2}{6}$	15/5	6/9
Bathettes (Small)	6/-	37/1	16/3
Bathettes (Large)	15/-	92/10	40/9
Gilt Compact	14/6	89/9	39/5
Star Compact	3/-	18/6	8/1
Star Compact Refill	1/9	10/10	4/9
Face Powder	1/6	9/3	4/1
Plastic Lipstick	1/6	9/3	4/1
Wonder Tint	2/3	13/11	6/1
Wonder Cream (Standard)	$\frac{1}{3}$	7/8	3/4
Wonder Cream (Large)	2/3	13/11	6/1
Mascara/Eye Shadow	$\frac{1}{2/3}$	13/11	6/1
Eye Pencil	3/-	18/6	8/1
Eye Shadow	2/3	13/11	6/1
Wonder Mascara	$\frac{1}{2/3}$	13/11	6/1
Wonder Set	7/6	46/5	20/4
Wonder Cleansers	1/8	10/3	4/6
Wonder Hand Cream	1/6	9/3	4/1
		-	
CORVETTE			
Pre Electric	4/-	24/9	10/10
After Shave	4/-	24/9	10/10
Cologne	4/-	24/9	10/10
Shaving Stick	2/9	18/11	4/7
Shaving Stick Refill	1/9	12/-	2/11
Shaving Bowl	6/3	43/-	10/6
Shaving Bowl Refill	4/-	27/6	6/8
Super Shave	6/-	41/3	10/1
Lather Shave	2/9	18/11	4/7
Brushless Shave	3/-	20/7	5/-
Hair Cream	3/-	18/6	8/1
Tonic Hair Dressing	3/6	21/8	9/6
Talc	3/9	23/2	10/2
CHECK			
New Stick	3/-	18/6	0/1
New Roll-on	4/9	29/4	8/1
New Spray (Puffer)	3/9	23/2	$\frac{12/10}{10/2}$
New Spray (Funer)		25/2	10/2
SOMBRERO			
Tube	2/6	15/5	610
Spray (Puffer)	4/3	29/2	6/9
Aerosol	7/-	29/2	7/1

RECKITT & SONS LTD., HULL & LONDON



FULLY AUTOMATIC CAMERA

Pal cameras are the smallest "full frame" 35mm cameras available, they are ideal for carrying around. Now, with the fully automatic exposure of the Pal Mat, they should be your biggest seller. These features, together with the lever wind and huge bright frame finder make the Pal Mat the tops at

£18.18.9

EVER READY CASE £2. 8. 8



For full details write:-

DEPT. JB5, JAPANESE CAMERAS LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

BUDGET 1962

J. T. DAVENPORT LTD.

announce that
there will be NO CHANGE in the
wholesale and retail prices of

Ord. Collis Browne's

which will remain at 2/-, 3/9 (incl. P.T.)

DIXOR

BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

BUDGETPRICE CHANGES

VELOUTY

POWDER CREAM

Trade Retail inc. Tax

No. 2 TUBES . . 8/8 doz. 1/5 each No. 3 TUBES . . 13/10 doz. 2/4 each

No. 4 TUBES . . . 27/8 doz. 4/7 each JARS 20/6 doz. 3/5 each

DIXOR LTD.

St. Leonards Road, Mortlake, S.W.14

POTTER & CLARKE LTD

Fixed

CURRENT PRICES

	Reta Pric (incl. f	ail e P.T.)	Whole Pric per do	ce ozen	P. per	doz.
Nycets	s. 2	d.	s. 20	d. 0	s. N	d. IL
Potter's Catarrh Pastilles						
*Plain *Crystallised	2	1	14 14		3	$7\frac{1}{2}$ $7\frac{1}{2}$
*Potter's Asthma Preparations *Potter's Asthma Remedy *Potter's Asthma Cigarettes *Potter's Asthma Smoking Mixture *Potter's Antasma Tablets—12's *Potter's Antasma Tablets—36's	3 3 2 2 5	3 3 0 0	24 24 14 14 37	4 8	6 6 3 3 9	1 1 8 8 3
Potter's Pastilles	_		٧			
Gee's Linctus Pastilles B.P.C. Menthol and Eucalyptol Pastilles B.P.C. 1949 †Glycerin and Blackcurrant Pastilles †Glycerin, Honey and Lemon Pastilles *Antiseptic Throat Pastilles *Cherry Cough Pastilles *Glycerin of Thymol Pastilles †Glucose Fruit Pastilles 4 oz. †Glucose Fruit Pastilles 8 oz.	1	7 9 9 10 10 2	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 24	0 0 0 0	N N 1 1 3 3 3 1 3	
Potter's Antexema (Liquid)						
*1-oz. size *3-oz. size	2 5	0	14 37		3 9	8
Thompson's Dandelion Coffee						
1-lb. size	4 7	3 6	39 71	8	N	
Thompson's Dandelion Coffee Essence						
4-oz. size 8-oz. size	2	9	16 31		N	
Thompson's Slippery Elm Food (Malted or	Plain)				
1-Ib. size 2-Ib. size		3 6	40 7 2		7 7	
*Chargeable with 25% Purchase †Chargeable with 15% Purchase		ter	8th May	'.		
POTTER & CLARKE LTD · RIVER RO Tel: RIPpleway 11		•	BARKII	٧G	• Е	SSEX

NICHOLAS PRODUCTS LIMITED

Announce the following retail selling price changes effective from Tuesday April 10th 1962.

'ASPRO' FAMILY PACK (50 tablets)	OLD PRICE 3s.6d.	NEW PRICE 3s.4d.
RENNIES 50's PACK	2s.1d.	2s.0d.
RENNIES 100's PACK	3s.4d.	3s.3d.
SWAN LAKE BATH CUBES (all fragrancies) Boxes of 6 cubes	2s.6d.	2s.0d.

INTERNATIONAL

CHEMICAL

COMPANY

PRICE LIST

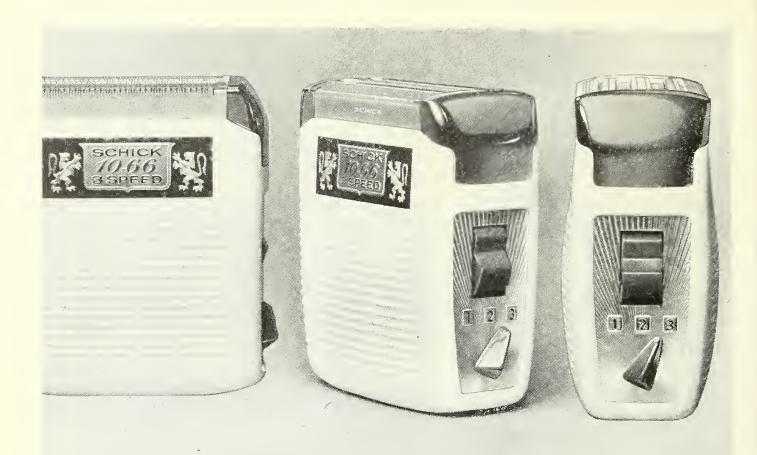
effective as from

TUESDAY, 10th APRIL, 1962

cancelling all previous price lists

	TRADE PRICE PER DOZEN		SELLING PRICE	
PREPARATION	EXCL. TAX	TAX	INC. P.T.	
'Alkia' Saltrates	30/3	7/7	4/–	
'Anadin' Tablets 4's *(Price per Outer of 4 Dozen)	*14/	3/6	6d.	
'Anadin' Tablets 20's	15/1	3/9	2/-	
" " 50's	28/5		3/9	
" " 100's	49/3	12/4	6/6	
'Anne French' Cleansing Milk sml	14/–	6/4	2/2	
,, ,, ,, med	24/4	10/11	3/9	
,, ,, ,, lge	51/3	23/1	7/11	
" Golden Tan	18/5	8/3	2/9	
" " Cleansing Cream	16/2	7/3	2/6	
'Biladin' Tablets	13/3	3/4	1/9	
'BiSoDoL' Powder med	15/2	3/10	2/-	
"	30/3	7/7	4/-	
'BiSoDoL' Tablets 30's	15/2	3/10	2/-	
4.0.0	36/		4/9	
" " " 100's 'BiSoDoL' Rollmints	7/6	1/11	1/-	
'Bismag' Powder sml	15/2	3/10	2/-	
	28/5		3/9	
,, ,, lge 'Bismag' Tablets 75's	15/2	3/10	2/-	
41	,	7/1		
,, ,, 165's	28/5	3/	3/9	
'Bisuroids' Tablets	11/11	,	1/7	
'Dristan' Tablets 12's	22/8	5/8	3/-	
,, ,, 24's	36/	9/	4/9	
'Dristan' Nasal Mist	36/	Exempt	4/-	
'Fibrosine' Balm	26/6	6/8	3/6	
'Freezone' Corn Remover	14/6	3/8	1/11	
'Immac' Hair Removing Cream sml	28/1	12/8	4/4	
" " " lge	45/5	20/5	7/-	
'Kolynos' Super White Dental Cream std.	15/2	3/10	2/-	
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, lge.	22/1	5/6	2 /11	
'Kolynos' Chlorophyll Toothpaste	15/2	3/10	2/–	
'Kolynos' Denture Powder med	13/3	3/4	1/9	
" lge 'Kolynos' Denture Fixative med	20/8	5/2	2/9	
	15/9	Exempt	1/9	
,, ,, ,, lge	27/	Exempt	3/-	
'Kolynos' Shaving Cream		4/9	2/6	
'Lystone' Salts	22/8	5/8	3/-	
'Nemakol' Cough Tablets	22/6	Exempt	2/6	
'Nemolin' Pile Ointment	28/5	7/1	3/9	
'Pineate' Honey Cough Syrup	20/8	5/2	2/9	
Preparation 'H' Ointment	33/5	8/4	4/5	
Preparation 'H' Suppositories 6's	26/6	6/8	3∤6	
,, ,, 12's	45/5	11/4	6/–	
'Reudel' Bath Salts		3/10	2/-	
'Sek' Ointment	21/5	5/4	2/10	
'Tramil' Tablets	31/6	Exempt	3/6	

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL CO., LTD., • 12 CHENIES ST • LONDON • W.C.1



SCHICK FIRST AGAIN WITH THE SHAVER THAT OUTDATES ALL OTHERS SCHICK 10.66

NEW SCHICK 1066-LATEST AND GREATEST OF THE SCHICK LINE. IT'S GOT THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHAVING HEAD WITH 1066 SHAVING SLOTS FOR FASTER, EASIER SHAVING. THE 3 HEAD SETTINGS GIVE THE DEPTH OF SHAVE THAT'S RIGHT FOR ANY SKIN. AND 3 SHAVING SPEEDS SUIT ANY BEARD.

NEW SCHICK 1066 BACKS UP YOUR SALES POTENTIAL WITH POWERFUL PEAK TIME HALF -MINUTE TV SPOTS IN LONDON. MIDLANDS, NORTHERN, SOUTHERN AND SCOTTISH TV AREAS. MILLIONS OF SALES MESSAGES WILL BE BEAMED AT PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMERS THROUGHOUT THESE AREAS.

STOCK SCHICK 1066-GET BIGGER PROFITS FROM THE SHAVER WITH THE CERTAIN SALE!



See your sales soar like bubbles . . . when you stock-and display-

NEW CREAMY Aquatoam BUBBLE BATH



Now in three tempting colours-PINK - BLUE AMBER



Creamy Aquafoam retails at 9d. per sachet wholesale price 61/8 gross plus 25% p. tax

Basses For som

bubble bath

Sorella Talcum Powder retails at 3/4d. per pack wholesale price 20/6d. per dozen plus 45% p. tax

ORDER NOW from your wholesaler or direct from

A And to add to extra profits show TALCUM **POWDER**

In the smart new puff-packs



Sorella jean sorelle LTD.



Introducing 'EMTRYL'

soluble and tablets

A new product developed by MAY & BAKER research

For the treatment of BLACKHEAD in turkeys

SUPPLIES

'Emirul' Soluble

2 oz. tin to medicate 10 gallons drinking water 8 oz. tin to medicate 40 gallons drinking water 1 lb. tin to medicate 80 gallons drinking water

"Emtrul" Tablets

for the treatment of individual birds in containers of 25 and 100.





FIVE REASONS FOR CHOOSING 'EMTRYL'

- 'Emtryl' is the most effective treatment yet introduced for blackhead
- 'Emtryl' is palatable to turkeys and does not reduce water intake
- *Emtryl' Soluble dissolves readily in cold water
- 'Emtryl' has no effect on the colour or flavour of the flesh. 'Emtryl' Soluble gives a clear colourless solution which is non-staining
- 'Emtryl' is available as a soluble powder for medication of drinking water and as tablets for treatment of individual birds.

'Emtryl' Soluble and 'Emtryl' Tablets are being advertised widely to the poultry industry and in related professional journals throughout the country. Its proven success in field trials involving many thousands of birds leaves little doubt that 'Emtryl' will rapidly become the treatment of choice for blackhead in turkeys.

VA1858

DISTRIBUTORS: PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD · DAGENHAM · ESSEX · TEL: DOMinion 3060 Ext: 224

EVANOL

SEMI-PERMANENT

HAIR COLOURANTS

NEW RETAIL PRICES

No. 10 COPPER, No. 12 GOLDEN (Blonde) No. 14 AUBURN, No. 16 BLACK, No. 18 BROWN

Per loz. Bottle 3/4

Per 2oz. Bottle 5/10

EVANOL SIMPLEX HAIR DYES

for Grey Hair. 17 Shades. Each 4/4
From your usual Wholesalers

Enquiries to:

EVANOL LTD., Highbury, London, N.5. 'Phone: CANonbury 1984

EX-LAX

REVISED PRICES

(following 1962 Budget)

	RETAIL	LIST per doz.
EX-LAX Small size	1/-	7/6
" Large "	2/4	17/6
" Family "	4/-	30/-
JUNIOR EX-LAX	1/6	11/3
JESTS Antacid Mints	1/-	7/6

10% DISPLAY DISCOUNT
ON ORDERS £2 OR OVER
AS USUAL

EX-LAX LIMITED, SLOUGH, BUCKS

J. C. GAMBLES & CO. LTD.

REVISED PRICE LIST

operative from 10th April, 1962

List No.	List Price Retail Price per doz. inc. Tax s. d. s. d.		ail Price nc. Tax s. d.
CLITEY (Burchase To	4E0/)	375 Stick 17 8	2 7
CUTEX (Purchase Ta	· -		3 0
T.1 Cuticle Remover	15 10 2 7		4 10
PT.4 Nail White Pencil	9 9 1 7	354 *Roll-On Perfumed	
5 Nail Flex	15 10 2 7		3 8
7 Hand Cream—Jars	22 0 3 7	*Purchase Tax 45%	
115 ,, ,, —Tubes			
120 Fair Hands Lotion	22 0 3 7	BONCILLA (Purchase Tax 45%)	%)
T.8 Powder Polish	15 10 2 7	3 Clasmic Pack 16 10	2 9
T.13 Cuticle Cream T.14 Cuticle Oil	15 10 2 7 15 10 2 7		2 9
17 Oily Polish Remover		8	
15 Liquid Polish (Clear)		MACKENZIES (Purchase Tax 2	25%)
1	15 10 2 7 1) 15 10 2 7	Smelling Bottles, flat 15 0	2 0
240 Pearl Polish	25 0 4 1	" "	
T.21 Overcoat	15 10 2 7	handbag 13 4	1 10
T.23 Base Coat	15 10 2 7		
226 Strong Nail	25 0 4 1	EVERSHARP SCHICK	
37 Emery Boards, short	9 9 1 7	(Purchase Tax 25%)	
38 ,, ,, mediu			7 6
44 " " long	9 9 1 7	HM.500 ,, ,, ,, 177 6 2	_
143 Orangewood Sticks	15 10 2 7	Injector Krona/Custom	
267 Delicate Slipstick	28 2 4 7		4 6
273 Stay Fast Lipstick	19 0 3 1		7 10
·		Injector Regular Blades	
L'ONGLEX (Purchase	$\mathbf{Tax} \ 45\%$		3 0
8 Liquid Polish (Clear)		Injector Blades 5's 13 5	1 11
10 ,, ,, (Cream		·	
12 Pearl Polish	14 4 2 4	COLDENE (Purchase Tax 25%	
9 Cuticle Remover	9 2 1 6		1 6
20 Polish Remover	9 2 1 6	Elquid Cold Frediente 32 10	. •
		ALBERTO CULVER	
ODO-RO-NO Deodora	ants	(Purchase Tax 45%)	
(Purchase Tax 25%)		, 0,	
301 Liquid Regular (Red) 13 8 2 0	VO-5 Hair Spray —Regular 77 0 1 2	2 6
30EE , , , , ,		—Regular 77 0 1 2 VO-5 Hair Spray	2 0
321 Cream	17 0 2 6	—Hard to Hold 77 0 1 2	2 6
327E	11 5 1 8		5 6
341 *Spray de Luxe	5 . 0		5 6
Perfumed	22 0 3 7	Get Set Setting Spray 77 0 12	
Ciramec		See See Seeing Spira, 77 V	

209/215 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON S.E.1

TWO HAIR TREATMENTS TO RECOMMEND

The only DANDRUFF TREATMENT with a BIG reputation in 9 European Countries

Gill's DANDRUFF REMOVER

Medicated SHAMPOO

Brings instant relief in the most severe cases

Dandruff in its worst form responds immediately to Gill's Dandruff Remover Medicated Shampoo, a product sufferers will appreciate and bring you many repeat sales.

PRICES:

Wholesale 19/- (plus P.T.) per dozen to retail at 2/9 per bottle. Sachets: 5/8 (plus P.T.) per dozen (minimum order 3 dozen). Retailing at 9d. each (inc. P.T.)

Also made and distributed by

EUGENE-GALLIA Paris and Barcelona
BEAUTISALES LTD., 35 OLD BOND STREET,
LONDON, W.I. Telephone: HYDe Park 2565-6

Eire Agents: MUR-RA LTD., 10b Fishamble St., Dublin, Eire

... and for customers with thin and falling hair — you can recommend with fullest confidence

Jochem's WONDERFUL DUTCH HAIR PREPARATION

Hundreds of Testimonials from both men and women

Your customers whose hair is becoming thin or falling or who suffer from premature baldness will thank you for recommending Jochem's. A sure money maker.

PRICES.

110/- per dozen or 9/8 per bottle for less than one dozen. (All prices plus P.T.). To retail at 19/6 per bottle (inc. P.T.)

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

from May 1st 1962 the prices of

RYBARVIN

AND

RYBAREX

INHALANTS

will be increased

NEW PRICES

	Trade	Retail
½ OZ. BOTTLE	42/- DOZ.	5/3
I OZ. BOTTLE	76/- DOZ.	9/6
4 OZ. BOTTLE	288/- DOZ.	36/-

Exempt from Purchase Tax

RYBAR LABORATORIES LTD.,

TANKERTON · KENT

ANALGESICS

For many years we have been engaged in this field of manufacture with the result that we now offer the following, all of which, in their separate ways play an increasing and important part in the alleviation of suffering

ASPIRIN B.P.
PARACETAMOL PURE
SALICYLAMIDE PURE

The Symbol



Quality and Service

We would welcome the opportunity of quoting our keenest prices and submitting samples.

GRAESSER SALICYLATES LIMITED SANDYCROFT, NR. CHESTER

Telephone: HAWARDEN 2125 Telegrams: "QUALITY" CHESTER

EUCRYL LTD

BUDGET - 9th APRIL 1962

NEW RETAIL PRICES AFTER REMOVAL OF 10% PURCHASE TAX SURCHARGE
OPERATIVE FROM 10th APRIL 1962

NOTE: There are no changes in Trade Prices except where indicated in the case of Small size Galloways Cough Syrup and Eucryl Smokers Tooth Powder which revert to prices operative before the 10% Surcharge was imposed, to maintain steady retail price of 2/- in each case.

NEW Retail Price	PRODUCT	Present Retail Price
1/3	White Tooth Powder	$1/3\frac{1}{2}$
1/11	White Tooth Powder	$1/11\frac{1}{2}$
2/-	Smokers Tooth Powder (No change in Retail Price. New Trade Price 14/8d. (Increase))	2/
1/3	Denture Powder	$1/3\frac{1}{2}$
1/9	Denture Powder	$1/9\frac{1}{2}$
2/9	Dentiline with Brush-cap	2/10
2/5	Dentiline Refill	$2/5\frac{1}{2}$
2/-	Galloways Cough Syrup (No change in Retail Price. New Trade Price 14/8d. (Increase))	2/-
3/3	Galloways Cough Syrup	3/4
5/6	Galloways Cough Syrup	5/7
1/9	Galloways Baby Cough Linctus	$1/9\frac{1}{2}$
1/9	Galloways Lung Syrup	$1/9\frac{1}{2}$
2/11	Galloways Lung Syrup	3/-
1/8	Julysia Hair Cream	$1/8\frac{1}{2}$
2/6	Julysia Hair Cream	2/7
4/7	Ralgex	4/8
5/9	Diuromil	5/10
12/8	Diuromil	$12/10\frac{1}{2}$
$1/10\frac{1}{2}$	E.P. Tablets	1/11
6/10	E.P. Tablets	7/-
3/10	Serocalcin	3/11
10/	Serocalcin	10/2
28/6	Serocalcin	29/-
2/3	Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup	$2/3\frac{1}{2}$

N.B. No alteration in Retail Prices in Channel Islands

EUCRYL LTD OAKLEY ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON

SUPER SWORD-EDGE PRICE ADJUSTNENT

Since 1956, when the original SWORD-EDGE blade was introduced, there has been no increase in the price of Wilkinson Sword stainless blades. Even when SUPER SWORD-EDGE came on the market last year, the price was deliberately maintained at 2s. 6d. for five blades to guarantee the rate of sale which you had achieved with our original blade.

You will appreciate that the manufacturing costs involved in producing <u>SUPER</u> SWORD-EDGE are considerably in excess of those for original SWORD-EDGE, and we are now bringing the retail price into line with these costs.

The already high standards of quality in terms of consistency and shaving performance, which are responsible for the outstanding success of this wonderful blade, will be maintained and further improved. As proof of this the <u>SUPER SWORD EDGE</u> blades currently being distributed are of an even higher quality than ever before.

This price adjustment means more profit for you and still represents Super-smooth shaving at less than 6d, per week to users.

NEW RETAIL PRICE (Dispenser of 5 blades) - - - - - 3/PACKING
(as before) Pillarpack containing 2 dozen dispensers.

NEW PRICE STRUCTURE

Retail Price (2 dozen dispensers @ 3s.) ----- 72/Price to Retailer ----- 41/-

RETAIL PROFIT (per 2 dozen dispensers) - - - - - 20/9

Purchase Tax - - - - - - - 10/3

RETAIL PROFIT (per dispenser) - - - - - - - $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

5 blades (50 shaves) 3'-



SUPER SWORD-EDGE

51/3

ASK A SUPER SWORD-EDGE SHAVER







throughout Europe to-day for 8 and 16mm movie films the bright, live, sharp FERRANIACOLOR

unsurpassed quality

qualified laboratories for quick processing of FERRANIACOLOR films throughout Europe

DAYLIGHT REVERSAL FILM 25 ASA. ARTIFICIAL LIGHT REVERSAL 40 ASA

Sole U.K. distributors: NEVILLE BROWN & CO. LTD., 93/97 NEW CAVENDISH STREET, LONDON, W.I.

Famous products sealed with

ALU-PHARM ALUMINIUM CAPSULES

 Hygienic ... Your bottle necks covered and protected from dust. (Awarded the Gold Sealed Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene.)

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- Wide range of standard colours or special shades to match your labels

Why not send us a bottle of your product to be capsuled and returned to you with full particulars?





DEAL CAPSULES LTD. EDINBURGH AVENUE, SLOUGH, BUCKS . Telephone: Slough 22251 (5 lines) Telegroms: "Iseal, Slough"

MEMBER OF METAL CLOSURES GROUP OF COMPANIES



GRANOSE ROLLS ARE STARCH REDUCED.

Crisp, crunchy and appetising, Granose Rolls are much higher in protein and lower in starch than ordinary bread. Apart from their dietetic value Granose Rolls will be enjoyed by the whole family. They're delicious!

Handy Pack 1/6 Standard Pack 2/9

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Nicobrevin

The Original
ANTI-SMOKING CAPSULES
MILLER OF GOLDEN SQUARE LTD.

COLONIAL SHAVING BRUSHES

DELAGAR BATH PEARLS

Lantigen (Export) Limited announce that their product, Bath Pearls by Delagar, is now being distributed by Dendron Distributors Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts., to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

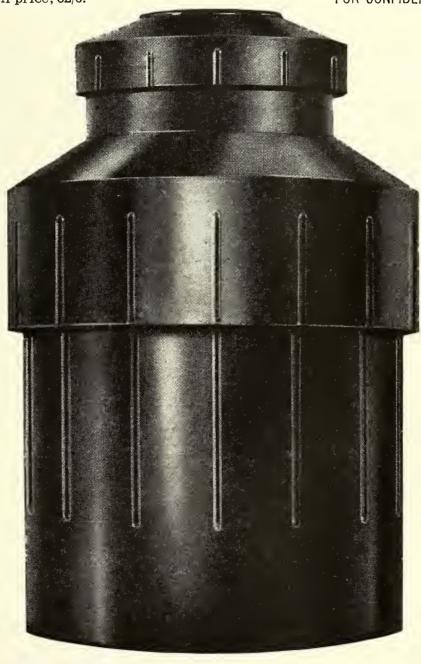
NEW THE JOHNSON UNIVERSAL DEVELOPING TANK

WATCH IT DEVELOP PROFITS FOR YOU! There's going to be a huge demand for this new Johnson UNIVERSAL developing tank, and there'll be extensive advertising for it this Spring. The UNIVERSAL has been designed after many years' experience in the use and manufacture of developing tanks; completely

leak-proof even during inversion agitation, it is exceptionally easy to load and to replace its lid in the dark. The lid has an unusually large filling funnel too, and a novel system of light trapping prevents "spluttering" and gives excellent pouring from any angle. The UNIVERSAL is supplied in a carton of a modern, striking design which is bound to attract attention wherever it is displayed. Retail price, 32/6.

JOHNSONS

FOR CONFIDENCE IN PHOTOGRAPHY



ALDIS XT 150

Automatic magazine projector with finger-tip operation of slide-changing lever and back spacer. Magazine takes 30 2" × 2" or Super slides. 8.5 cm. f/2.5 lens, 150 w. illumination. Polystyrene carry-cover, and one magazine.

£16 19 6

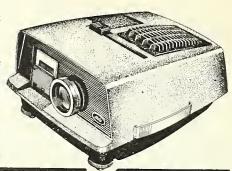
ISO w. lamp (extra) £1 10 0 Spare magazines 10/- each

ALDIS XT 434

Similar to XT 150, but with 300 w. illumination and efficient new "two-way" cooling system. way "cooling system. Magazine takes 3 sizes of transparency—35 mm., 4×4 and 3×4 cm. Complete with polystyrene carry-cover and one magazine.

£23 18 6

300 w. lamp (extra) £1 17 6 Spare magazines 10/- each

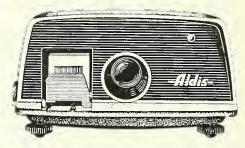


ALDIS XT 330

Fully automatic magazine projector, remote controls for focusing and slide changing. Magazine takes 30 2" × 2" or Super slides. 8.5 cm. f/2.5 lens, 300 w. illumination, Complete with carry-cover and one magazine. £38 17 6 300 w. lamp (extra) Spare magazines 10/- each

ALDIS XT 360

As XT 330, automatic self-timer; rheostat switch to reduce initial voltage to the lamp; socket for tape recorder.



£54 17

300 w. lamp (extra) £1 17 6 Spare magazines 10/- each

ALDIS 303

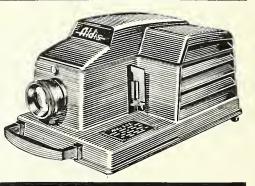
300 w. suction-cooled projector with 8.5 cm. f/2.5 lens and Aldaspheric optical system. Complete with protective £21 0 0 cover.

300 w. lamp (extra) £1 17

ALDIS 505

500 w. suction-cooled projector with 8.5 cm. f/2.5 lens and Aldaspheric optical system. Complete with protective cover. £24 18 6

500 w. lamp (extra) £2 15 0



ALDIS 300

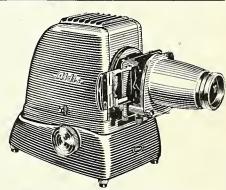
300 w. projector with great screen brilliance and picture detail. Complete with 8.5 cm. f/2.5 Aldis anastigmat lens and 2" x 2" slide carrier. £17 18 6

With 10 cm, f/2.8 lens £19 10 300 w, lamp (extra) £1 14

ALDIS 500

Blower-cooled 500 w. projector, complete with 8.5 cm. f/2.5 anastigmat lens and $2'' \times 2''$ slide carrier.

With 10 cm. f/2.8 lens £24 2 500 w. lamp (extra) £2 6 £24 2 0





ALDIS 5-STAR 1000

Blower-cooled 1,000 w. projector, complete with 10 cm. f/2.8 anastigmat lens and 2" x 2" slide carrier.

£29 18

With 15 cm. lens £34 2 6

750 w. lamp (extra) £2 13 1,000 w. lamp (extra) £3 2

FINEST COLOUR SLIDE PROJECTORS

Distributed by

NEVILLE BROWN & CO., LTD. LONDON, W.I

NOW SPECIAL **BONUS**

available throughout

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS Dried Aluminium Hydroxide Gel. 8.P Magnesium Trisilicat e B.P. 2-5 grains

APRIL

Include your Bonus Order with your normal P.S.T. requirements

Display DROXALIN on YOUR counter nowbecause

DROXALIN is currently enjoying big space advertising in Medical and Nursing Journals and is being promoted to Doctors in Britain.

DROXALIN has strong medical approval.

Doctors know DROXALIN and prescribe it freely in Gastric Ulcer, Indigestion and Sickness of Pregnancy for speedy effectiveness and palatability.

DROXALIN is becoming increasingly popular as an over-the-counter product.

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Every 1 dozen 30's

DROXALIN **TABLETS**

ORDERED-INVOICED AS 10-TWO ENTIRELY FREE, WORTH 5/-A RETURN OF 41.3%

TABLETS

THE ACID ADSORBENT WITH STRONG MEDICAL APPROVAL PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER SURBITON SURREY

BIG 4-COLOUR CAMPAIGN DUCES NEW DUCT RANGE

NEW PERFUME

There's a light, delicate, irresistible new fragrance in the four new products.

NEW PACKS

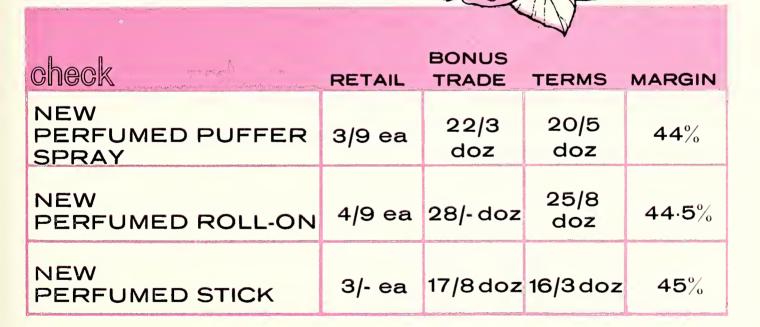
Glamorous new packs are pink, pretty and utterly feminineand make a persuasive display.



Whole pages in full colour in leading women's magazines will be seen by 10,000,000 women!

SPECIAL BONUS TERMS MEAN MORE PROFIT FOR YOU ON

Up to 30th April, each order for each of the 3 products in the new CHECK range carries special bonus terms equal to 44% or more profit to you!



When the 4 colour campaign breaks for New CHECK demand will rise. Be ready—order CHECK before 30th April and display the glamorous new CHECK packs. And get your extra profit!



Keeps dogs away the pleasant way



Sales of Pro-Tekt-Her are made so much easier now that this in-season spray is applied just by pressing the Aerosol Container Valve.

Every owner of a bitch is a potential buyer.

Display Pro-Tekt-Her in your Windows and on your Counters—you'll sell it.

Packed in dozens. Generous Trade Discounts.

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ESSENTIAL OILS SPICES WAXES

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CASCARA
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JOHN KELLYS (LONDON) LTD.

24 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2.

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Telegrams: "Ergotine, Stock, London"
Telex: 28760

ILODERM

a unique self-sterile Ointment that compares with no other in the treatment of:—

- BURNS .
- **BEDSORES** •
- IMPETIGO .
- **NAPKIN RASH**
 - **DERMATITIS** •
- CRACKED NIPPLES .

ask your usual wholesale House for supplies

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LORNE STREET, HAMILTON, LANARKSHIRE

Quinine Sulphate B.P. 1953 & 1932



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DYEWOOD COMPANY LTD.
19 St. Vincent Place,
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SAFE FOR THE FAIREST SKIN. IN HANDY SIZE TUBES.

20/- PER DOZ

★ EXEMPT FROM PURCHASE TAX

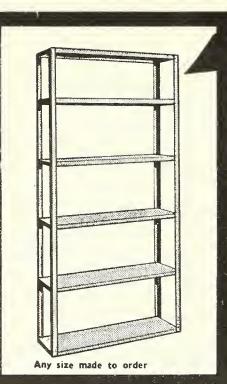
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THE BEST BUT

Free delivery within 14 days, N. Scotland, Ireland, I.O.M. Carriage forward.

71" high x 34" wide, 12" deep with

o shelves as illustrated.			No. of	each 3	
Height	Width	Depth	Shelves	Price	or more
71"	34"	9"	6	63/-	61/-
71"	34"	12"	6	65/-	63/-
71"	34"	15"	6	85/-	83/-
85"	34"	12"	6	73/-	71/-
85"	42"	12"	6	91/-	89/-
Each shelf will Shelves		s adjustable Stove enamelled		White enamel units	
hold over 3 cwt every		ery 2"	dark green 30/- extra		xtra



OCHDALE METAL PRODUCTS

DEVON ST. WORKS Tel. ROCHDALE 40070 78



THE FAMILY REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION FOR OVER 60 YEARS

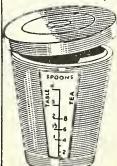
Retail Prices 2/- 4/3 6/6 15/4 (including tax)

INDIGESTION PILLS

W.H.BOX · 47 COBOURG STREET · PLYMOUTH

AMBYTHENE

(BRAND OF POLYTHENE)



MEDICINE MEASURES

UNBREAKABLE-ACCURATE

with or without close fitting lids obtainable from usual distributors at 12/1 dozen with lids or 8/9 dozen without lids.

> Wholesaler's supplies obtainable direct from

AMPLEX APPLIANCES (KENT) LTD.

19 DARTMOUTH ROAD, HAYES, BROMLEY, KENT

(RAVensbourne 5531)

Complete TABLET STRIP-PACKING SERVICE

to the TRADE

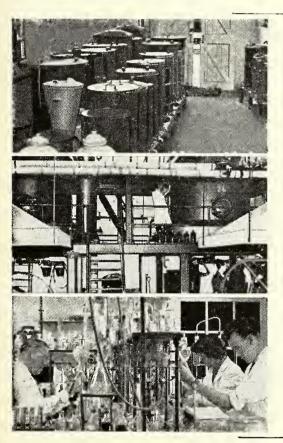
Enquiries

invited

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Perfectionists in Trade Processing



For over a century the consistently high standard of quality of Ransom's vegetable drugs and galenicals has reflected the specialized knowledge, technical skill and meticulous care that has gone into their manufacture. This self-same quality can be a feature of your own products when you use the Ransom Trade Processing Service. Just let Ransoms have your own raw materials and you can get them processed under ideal conditions-with no capital outlay and in the strictest confidenceto the same degree of perfection that has made the name of Ransom famous throughout the pharmaceutical world. For proprietary products too, Ransoms provide a complete service from raw materials to final packing. So why not entrust all your processing problems to perfectionists?

Trade enquiries invited

Manufacturing Chemists for over a Century

Established 1846

William Ransom & Son Ltd.

Hitchin, Hertfordshire, England



Telephone: CENtral 6563

Address Box Number Replies to: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

APPOINTMENTS — 24/- per ½" s.c. minimum and pro rata, AGENTS — AUCTION SALES — BUSINESSES FOR SALE and WANTED — CLEARANCES and WANTS — CONTRACTS — MISCELLANEOUS — PATENTS — PARTNERSHIPS — PREMISES — PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTICES — SITUATIONS VACANT, Run-on — 4/- per line (minimum 20/-). Semi-display — 24/- per ½" s.c. minimum. Displayed with border rule, larger type faces and blocks — 60/- per s.c.i, minimum, Reduced rates for one-third, one-half and full pages on application. SITUATIONS WANTED — 6/- per 18 words minimum, then 4d, per word. Use of Box No. — 2/-. Advertisements received by 4 p.m. Tuesday published same week.

PREMISES

NOTTINGHAM. Remaining shop to let in new suburban shop development on expanding residential estate, reserved for chemist. Hlustrated particulars from W. H. Harlow & Son, 14 Lower Parliament Street, Notting-

THATCHED COTTAGE and drug store in South Devon, Scope for pharmacy or suit semi-retired, Fully modernised, All mains, On bus route, Freehold, Box C 4527.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

DRUGS, COSMETICS lock-up shop, Lease, key position, East Herts, Takings £9,000 increasing. Price £2,000, plus stock at valuation. Accountants' figures. Box C 4522.

APPOINTMENTS

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist-in-Charge

Mildmay Mission Hospital for holiday relief duty.

12th June—16th June
30th July—11th August
Salary 21 guineas per week, Apply to Chief
Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall
Street, London, N.1. C 584

BARNET GENERAL HOSPITAL, WELLHOUSE LANE, BARNET, HERTS (490 beds)

Pharmacist

required in this modern and well-equipped pharmacy (Category V Hospital), Whitley Council scale with London Weighting, Applications to Hospital Secretary with names of two referees.

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Assistants-in-Dispensing

for holiday relief duty.

for holiday relief duty.

June 24—July 7

July 15—July 21

Apply to Chief Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, London, N.1.

C 593

CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Senior Pharmacist

for Bethnal Green Hospital, Modern department, Salary scale £770—£1,010 p.a. plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting, Please apply to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2. C 553

CLARE HALL HOSPITAL, SOUTH MIMMS, BARNET, HERTS (334 beds for Diseases of the Chest)

required, Whitley Council salary plus London Weighting, The hospital is in country surroundings. Direct coach service reaches Marble Arch in just under an hour, Local bus service to hospital gates. Temporary accommodation available in Hospital if necessary. Applications with names of two referees to Medical Director. C 594

CRAWLEY HOSPITAL

Chief Pharmacist

Chief Pharmacist

Applications are invited for the above post, Whitley Council conditions of service, Salary scale £815—£1,110 p.a. Housing accommodation may be available for married applicant. Applications in writing, giving details of experience and present employment and naming two referees to the Secretary, Crawley Hospital, West Green Drive, Crawley, Sussex, C 7347

LAMBETH HOSPITAL, BROOK DRIVE, S.E.11 (Acute General, 508 beds)

Assistant-in-Dispensing

required. Whitley Council rate, Applications stating age, experience and names of two referees to the Secretary. C 7342

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, STEPNEY GREEN, E.1 (Category II Hospital)

Pharmacist

Pharmacist
required at the above hospital from July 9,
1962. Modern new department offering good
general experience. Every third Saturday
morning off, Salary scale and conditions of
service in accordance with Whitley Council
agreement, Applications in writing stating
age, qualifications and previous experience,
together with the names of two referees, to
the Chief Pharmacist. C 7327

LEYBOURNE GRANGE GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, LEYBOURNE GRANGE HOSPITAL, WEST MALLING, KENT

Chief Pharmacist

Chief Pharmacist
Applications are invited from Registered
Pharmacists for the above post in this Hospital for the Mentally Subnormal of about
1,500 beds (male and female). Salary and conditions of service as agreed by the appropriate Whitley Councils for the Health Service, namely, £895 x £35 (3) x £40 (5)—£1,200
a year. Self-contained residential accommodation available for rental for a single female tion available for rental for a single female

Applications giving qualifications, present and previous appointments and names and addresses of two referees to the Group Secretary by not later than April 30, 1962. C 4505

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, STEPNEY GREEN, E.1

Locum Pharmacist
required for eight weeks from July 9, 1962.
Salary 18 guineas per week, Modern new department, Applications to the Chief Pharmacist, (Tel.: STE, 4251.)

C 7325

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL

Assistant-in-Dispensing
required (Apothecaries' Hall Certificate) for
duty at High Holborn Branch, London,
W.C.1. Salary in accordance with Whitley
Council scale, Applications to the Chief
Pharmacist, Moorfields Eye Hospital, City
Road, London, E.C.1. C 7355

NEASDEN HOSPITAL, BRENTFIELD ROAD, LONDON, N.W.10

Locum Pharmacist

required for modern department, Varied programme of duties, No out-patients, Whole-time £18 18s, p.w. or part-time pro rata, Applications to Physician Superintendent.

NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL SURGICAL UNIT, LISCARD ROAD, WALLASEY

Pharmacist or Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications are invited for the appointment
of Pharmacist or Assistant-in-Dispensing holding the certificate of the Apothecaries' Hall.
Salary: Pharmacist £690 to £920 with higher
point of entry into the basic grade according
to professional experience.
Salary: Assistant-in-Dispensing £250 at 18
years of age rising by annual increments to
a maximum of £575 p.a, plus £50 if in possession of recognised qualifications.
Applications giving details of age, experience.
etc., to the Administrative Officer. C 7333

NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL SURGICAL UNIT, LISCARD ROAD, WALLASEY

Locum Pharmacist
for two weeks commencing 18th June and
ONE week commencing 10th September.
Applications to Administrative Officer, C 7334

ROYAL GWENT HOSPITAL, NEWPORT, MON (247 Beds)

Pharmacist

Pharmacist
required. The Department has a staff of three
Pharmacists and four dispensers. Opportunity
for first-class experience, Salary £690 x £30
(3) x £35 (4)—£920. Write quoting two referees to Group Secretary. 64 Cardiff Road,
Newport, Mon. C 7335

Appointments—Continued

ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL (403 beds), ST. ALBANS, HERTS

Assistant-in-Dispensing Part-time appointment considered. Whitley Council salary and conditions. Applications stating age, experience and naming one referee to the Hospital Secretary. C 595

ST. STEPHEN'S HOSPITAL, S.W.10

Assistant-in-Dispensing (locum or permanent) required immediately. Terms: Apothecaries' Scale, Apply Chief Pharmacist. C 7346

THREE COUNTIES HOSPITAL, ARLESEY, BEDFORDSHIRE

Assistant-in-Dispensing Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications are invited for Assistant-in-Dispensing. Salary and conditions as Whitley
Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum, Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant. Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to The Medical Superintendent.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL. WHITECHAPEL, E.1

Locum Pharmacist
required from mid-June. Salary £18 18s. per
week. Applications to House Governor.

C 590

WINWICK AND NEWCHURCH HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist-in-Charge
required at Winwick Hospital, near Warrington, for holiday relief duty for period
30th July—11th August, 1962
Salary £23 12s. 6d. per week.
Applications to Secretary (Ref. CD/306),
Winwick Hospital, Warrington. C 7338

YORK "A" AND TADCASTER HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, COUNTY HOSPITAL, MONKGATE, YORK

Post-graduate Pharmaceutical Students required for duty at the above hospitals from September 1962.
Salary £460 per annum.
Applications giving details of age, education, qualifications, and names of two referees to Hospital Secretary.

C 7345

EDUCATIONAL

LONDON COLLEGE OF · PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY FOR WOMEN

7 Westbourne Park Road, W.2 Established 1892

The only College in S.E. England beaching exclusively for the Assistant-in-Dispensing Examination of the Society of Apothecaries, Enrolling now for six months' full time course of Student Dispensers under 1956 Regulations. 82 per cent, Examination successes in 1960. C 404



OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS

Applications are invited from Pharmacists between the ages of 20 and 35, who are keen to make for themselves an overseas career in commerce with a leading marketing organisation in a number of African (not South) territories. Duties, which involve some travelling within a specific territory, include sales promotion and administration. Contracts vary from 18 to 24 months, depending on territory, followed by generous home leave on full pay. These positions carry with them a non-contributory Pension Scheme and offer excellent prospects for promotion in an expanding organisation with opportunities in the East.

Details of qualifications, including positions held, should be addressed to:-

> THE SECRETARY, J. L. MORISON, SON & JONES, LTD., SIX ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

> > C7321



Applications are invited for the position of Senior Pharmacist to control all investigational work on pharmaceutical formulations at The Distillers Company (Biochemicals), Limited, Speke, Liverpool.

The Company manufactures a wide range of pharmaceuticals including antibiotics and vitamins and an expanding range of research and development work is being carried out on new and existing

The Senior Pharmacist will investigate new products and methods and will co-operate with other departments in the commissioning of new formulations. He will advise Management on the latest scientific trends and will assist in forming future policies.

The appointment calls for a well qualified man with a degree in Pharmacy, or its equivalent, in the age range 35/45. Several years experience in a similar position is desirable and an extensive knowledge of modern pharmacourist to be desirable and the control of the control o ledge of modern pharmaceutical techniques is essential.

> Write: STAFF MANAGER, THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED. 21/22 BOLTON STREET, LONDON, W.1.

> > Quote reference: 238 C.D.

C 7341

SITUATIONS VACANT

RETAIL (HOME)

CHEMIST COUNTER ASSISTANTS: Ladics required for North London, Good salary given for experienced persons, Apply: Manging Director, Kendale Chemists, 51 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 4503

OLDHAM CO-OPERATIVE CHEMISTS LTD., invite applications for the position of pharmacy branch manager, either sex. Modern accommodation available if necessary. Superannuation. Salary and other emoluments at least £f,100. Applications giving age, experience, etc., to Oldham Co-operative Chemists, Ltd.. King Street, Oldham, Lanes, C 4417

PHARMACISTS, Portsmouth and District, Due to pending developments in preasant South Coast area, Portsea Island Society have vacancies for pharmacists, male or female, to manage modern pharmacies being part of new large department stores situated in main thoroughfares. Total emoluments according to turnover, present range £1,100 to £1,350 per annum. Scope for increase, Applications in writing giving details of age, experience and quatifications to the Personnel Manager, Portsea Island Co-operative Society, 110 Fratton Road, Portsmouth,

PHARMACIST-MANAGER, Exceptional opportunity in 100-year-old business for ambitious man, Five-room flat and garage available, Apply, Potters, High Street, Plaistow, Grangewood 2779. C 4528

SUPERINTENDENT PHARMACIST wanted, male or female, No rota or holiday duty. For appointment write or phone Leslie Martyn, Ltd., 34 Dalston Lane, London, E.8. Tel.; Clissold 0946.

WHOLESALE

CHEMIST, aged 30 to 40, required to take charge of and build up a Hair Cosmetics Division for long-established West Country Company, Must be well experienced, with good production background, Pension and Life Insurance Scheme, help with housing. Apply in strict confidence, stating age, full details of experience and salary required to Box C 7330.

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE

A vacancy occurs for a Medical Representative in the Glasgow area: Preference will be given to persons with pharmaccutical or medical background, Applicants should possess initiative, be of pleasant personality and appearance and be conversant with this particular area. This position offers excellent opportunities with a progressive and expanding company, Good salary, company car and usual expenses are offered, A life assurance and pension scheme is operated by the Company.

Applications, which will be treated as strictly conlidential, to:

The Medical Manager, CALMIC LIMITED, CREWE HALL, CREWE.

C 7348

PROCESS WORKER, experienced in manufacture of pharmaceutical ointments and lotions required. Good salary and prospects, Apply: Biorex Laboratories, Ltd., 47 Exmouth Market, London, E.C.1. C 4519

REPRESENTATIVES already selling to hospitals, laboratories, etc., and who are interested in carrying outstanding new products, should write to Box C 7349.



Owing to promotion within the Organisation, a vacancy has occurred for a

MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVE

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C 583

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visiting Britain during the early part of May.
Adooek-Ingram (Chemists) Ltd. specialise in the manufacture and distribution of ethical pharmaccutical preparations, patent medicines and toilet articles.
Any firm wishing to make contacts in South Africa with this company, which is now perhaps the largest pharmaceutical company operating in the Republic of South Africa, can arrange to meet Mr, Tannenbaum at the offices of Goode Durrant & Murray, Durrant House, Chiswell Street, London, E.C.1.

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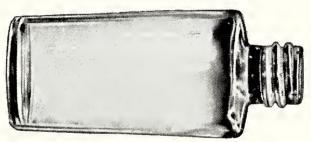
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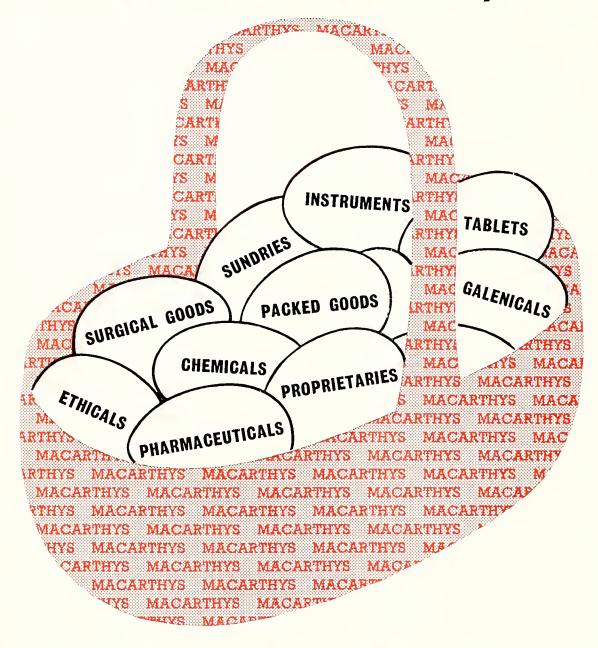






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